BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1825. No. 1845.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Friday the Fourteenth day of October Inst. at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this First day of October in the Sixth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

THE Gentlemen Summoned to serve as Petit Jurors are not required to attend till Saturday morning the 15th Instant at ¼ before 10.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

11th October 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,
THE 12TH AND 13TH INSTANT,
ALL THE MODERN
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
OF
G. A. Prinsep Esq.
AT HIS
DWELLING HOUSE,
DADY'S BUILDINGS.

COMPRISING Breakfast, Dining & Sofa Tables, Dressing and Card Ditto, Chairs, Couches, Carpets, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Sideboard, Bedstead and Bedding, Chandeliers, Globe Lamps, doubble branch Wall Shades, Glass and Earthenware, Billiard Table, &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK

ON THE LATTER DAY'S SALE

An elegant Landau and Harness if not previously disposed of.

Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 13th Instant,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
A NEW
CALCUTTA BUILT
STANHOPE,
WITH PATENT AXLETREES
AND
AN ENGLISH BUILT
BAROUCHE,
WITH A PAIR OF
HORSES AND HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 12th October 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION
To-morrow at 12 o'Clock
TWO EXCELLENT
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
BY BROADWOOD
AND
A SERVICEABLE
BUGGY,

Meadow Streets 12th Oct. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
BELONGING TO A FAMILY LEAVING INDIA.

A CHOICE and valuable Collection of the most approved Songs, Waltzes and pieceof Music 2 Vols. Rs. 65
A pair of Bronze double wall Argaund Lamps. . . . . " 600
A Set of Dining Tables, on carved pillars and claw feet and handsome Castors in 3 pieces, each 3 feet 3 Inches by 5 feet 3 Inches. . . . . Rs. 180
A Sideboard with Celeret and Drawers, ... " 60
12 Chairs, and Cushions, each 4
6 Do. each 5
1 Blackwood Bedstead, having Carved Pillars, head & footboard and Cornices, 7 feet 6 Inches long, 7 feet wide and 9 feet high with Mattress, &c. . . . . " 175
1 Pair China Sugar Jars . . " 65
1 Pair Blackwood Wardrobes " 120
A Plated Cruit frame with rich embossed Edges . . . . . " 40

ALSO

A few Dozen of Edinburgh Ale at per Dozen . . . . . " 8

Meadows Street, 12th October 1825.

Advertisement.

FOR Sale at Mr. HIGGS' Stables several Most Promising high Cast Arab Maiden Horses and some well known Racers already prepared for training and in excellent Condition, warranted sound; Price and further particulars may be known on application to Mr. H.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction this day Wednesday the 12th Instant, an Invoice of highly finished Paintings by esteemed English Masters, Thos. and Augstus Reynolds, Wright, Cooper, and T. C. Barratt, comprising views in England, Wales, Savoy and Italy, all in elegant Frames.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Paintings by Italian and Flemish Masters, Beniecci, Monalde, Breenberg, Polemburg, Vanvitelli, Palma and others, consisting of Italian views and a variety of other subjects. A Catalogue may be seen at the auction Room.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction this day Wednesday the 12th Instant, an assortment of Coloured Views of different parts of the City of Calcutta done on thick Bristol board.

Books of Views in the Island of Antigua coloured.

A few copies of the new Poem "the Tournament" with coloured Plates.

Views in the Hamalya Mountains.

AND

To close an account, a few Pictures from Ackerman, and others, varnished and glazed in Gilt Frames.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission by the Ship James Sibbald

An Invoice of Regulation Untrimed Caps, from the well known House of Bicknell, of London.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

A CARD.

KEMPT and CO. Agents for the Oriental Herald respectfully intimate that they have received instructions by the Britannia, from Mr. Buckingham to raise the price of the Herald per No. to Rupees 5, this rise in price is occasioned by the increased size of the Publication.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

A CLERK,

WHO thoroughly understands book keeping, and can get through plenty of work, wanted. Apply to Messrs. BAXTER and Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 17th Instant,

A QUANTITY OF

WEARING Apparel, and various other Articles belonging to an Officer deceased.

ALSO

A few Articles of Furniture containing Tables, Chairs, Couches, Globe Lamps, &c. &c.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

Messrs. Jos. Sprague and Co.

CHEMISTS, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE the pleasure of informing the public that they have just received a small supply of Perfumery from the celebrated John Marie Farina, consisting of Eau de Cologne (in the ordinary cases and in fine Cristal bottles) Eau de Miel. Eau d'Arquebusade, Huile Antique, Eau de Luce and Naples Soap, with a variety of Extracts and Essences of the most delicate flavours.

They have also received by the late arrivals a quantity of Mortars and Pestles of Marble and of Wedgewood's ware, well adapted for the use of families, fine Cold-drawn Castor Oil, DeVelno's Syrup, Smyth's Lavender Water and Smelling Salts, Orchilla Dye, Orange Orpiment, Gowland's Lotion, Solomon's Balm of Gilead, Bed Pans, Russia and Macassar Oil, Windsor Soap, Lavender and Hungary Water, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Hair Powder and Pomatums, Genuine Cheltenham Salts, Aromatic Salt of Vinegar, Absorbent Lozenges for Heartburn, &c. and the much approved Concrete Lemonade, Portable Chests containing the preparations for Soda and Seidlitz Water, and Lemonade, Medicine Chests, a quantity of Genuine Caiuputi Oil &c. &c. &c.

J. S. and Co. Beg to offer their preparation for making Ginger Beer as an excellent substitute for the powders in common use, it being in a form which may be kept unchanged for any length of time.

And Mr. Sprague avails himself of the present opportunity of expressing his sincere and grateful thanks for the many favors already conferred upon the concern of which he is a member, and assures his friends and the public that no exertions shall be spared to merit their continued countenance and support.

Bombay, 12th October, 1825.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE

RESPECTFULLY begs to imform the Public, he has just exposed for Sale, at his Rooms No. 12 Hummum Street opposite to Messrs. Baxter and Co. the following Articles brought out by the Brig Magnet from London.

Port in Bottle and Sherry in Do. and in Pint, a variety of Gloster Cheeses and Hams; also he has for sale an Invoice of Pictures brought out by the Simpson, and a large assortment of rich Coach Lace of different patterns.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

WINES FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

VERY Superior old Sherry imported in June 1824.

In Butts.....at Rs.	800	
In Hhd..... "	400	
In Cases of 6 Doz. each "	22	Per Doz.
Fine Cape Madeira, in Pipes and Half pipes imported in May, 1824 at per pipe..... "	150	
Madeira London Market, at per pipe..... "	500	
Ditto Cases of 6 Doz. each..... "	20	

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

WINES,

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.

SUPERIOR old London particular Madeira from Keirs and Co. In Pipes and half Pipes at..... Rs.	700	per Pipe.
London Market Madeira of excellent quality, importted in 1823, at..... "	400	per do.
Teneriffe Wine of various importations from Carpenter and Co. of Orotava at..... "	300 to 350	per do.
Fine old Madeira 6 Dozen chests "	22 to 26	per doz.
And a few remaining half chests of good Pale Bucellas..... "	22	per doz.

Rampart Row, 12th October 1825.

For Freight or Passage.

TO LONDON,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE,

OF 800 TONS,

Capt. James Barber,

HAVING Left Portsmouth on the 13th June, may be hourly expected and will sail from hence on or about the 1st Dec.

The Cambridge has very superior ac-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

comodations for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, Carries a Surgeon and is equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS. REGISTER,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER,

IS Expected from China in all this month, and will positively sail for London the first week in December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

Passage to London.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

BRITANNIA,

William Bourchier,

COMMANDER,

WILL positively sail on the 12th November, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, this Ship is elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins & particulars to be had on application to Mr. GEORGE WATSON, or Capt. BOURCHIER at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

Passage to England

THE

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 670 TONS,

COMMANDED BY

Capt. J. K. Forbes,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

WILL Sail for London on or about the 15th November, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship has an experienced Surgeon, and excellent accommodation for Passengers, plans of which may be seen and particulars learnt on application to Capt. FORBES at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 12th October 1825.

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1825. No. 1845.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH SEPT. 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

No. 295 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms a district Order by Lieutenant Colonel Cammandant M. Kennedy C. B. dated 28th April last, completing the Crew of the Bunder Boat at Severndroog to one tindal and twelve lascars,

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1825.

No. 296 of 1825.—It having been deemed expedient to revise the Orders of Government under dates the 14th September 1824 and 1st March last, relative to the pay and allowances of the Army, with reference to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors on that subject, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that Officers under the rank of Colonel Commandant in Command of Corps, shall not be considered entitled to full Batta, except on field service, at a field station, or when sanctioned by the Regulations for the Officers and men immediately under their Command.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been also pleased to resolve that when Officers in Command of Corps are detached from them on duty they shall not be entitled to the Regimental Staff allowance during their absence, it appearing to be the intention of the Hon'ble Court that this allowance shall be received by the Officer only who is in the actual command.

The case of an Officer who may be especially selected for any particular duty, and who, under the above order, forfeits the Regimental Staff allowance, will of course be taken into the consideration of Government.

The 22d Article of the Government Orders of the 28th of August 1823, in as far as it relates to Officers in Command of Corps, is hereby anulled.

These Orders to have effect from the end of the present month.

Bombay Castle, 3d October 1825.

No. 297 of 1825.—It having been brought to the notice of Government that Irregular Horsemen when detached on Service have too often been employed in conveying letters, which proves not only harrassing to the men but destructive of their Military discipline, the Governor in Council strictly prohibits all Civil and Military Officers from ever employing this class of Troops especially those of the Native powers when acting under British authorities in the conveyance of any but Official letters, and then only on occasions of emergency.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1825.

No. 298 of 1825.—The following promotions are made in the

Portuguese Militia.

Mr. John Hampton and Mr. Julius Stevens to be Lieutenants on the augmentation.—Date of Rank 21st September 1825.

Bombay Castle, 4th Oct. 1825.

No. 299 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following orders.

A District Order by Major Sale, Commanding N. D. of Guzerat dated Kairah, 10th September, directing Captain Graham, Barrack Master at that station, to assume charge of the Engineers Department on the departure of Captain Remon.

A Brigade order by Lieutenant Colonel Clielaud, Commanding at Sattarah, dated 15th April last, placing the Lock Hospital at that station in the charge of Assistant Surgeon James Inglis.

A Provincial order by Lieutenant Colonel Dyson dated Camp Booj, 27th August, appointing Lieutenant Rebenack to act as staff Officer to a Field detachment under Captain Sandwith and another order by the same officer under date 29th August, appointing Lieutenant Cavave of the 21st Regiment to act as staff Officer to a Field Detachment commanded by Major Noble.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1825.

No. 300 of 1825.—A Provincial order by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Dyson dated Camp Booj 4th Sept. appointing Lieutenant Rebenack to the charge of the Commissariat with a field Department under Captain Sandwith is confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 4th Oct. 1825.

No. 301 of 1825.—Assistant Surgeon Scott is permitted to resign the situation of Civil Surgeon at Bussora.

Bombay Castle, 5th Oct. 1825.

No. 302 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of despatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 27th April (para 2, 3, 5, and 6,) and 11th of May (para 3d).

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 27th of April 1825.

PARA 2d. The Prince of Wales Island Government having brought to our notice the case of Mr. Boyd, who, in the year 1818, was provisionally nominated by our Government an Assistant Surgeon, and who has been employed on duty under the Penang Government upwards of four years with credit to himself and benefit to the public service; we have resolved, under the special circumstances of his case, to make an exception from a general rule and to confirm his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment.

3D. Mr. Boyd is to rank at the bottom of the List of the Assistant Surgeons of the present season.

5TH. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Gilbert of whose permission to return you were advised in our Letter of the 1st December 1824, remains in consequence of ill health.

6TH. We have permitted Major Thomas Pierce to return to his duty on your Establishment.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military department dated 11th May 1825.

PARA. 3D. In para. 5th of our letter to you in this department under date the 8th September 1824, we informed you that Dr. Duncan Stewart, had been appointed an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, Dr. Stewart having since obtained an Exchange for a Bengal nomination we have appointed him for Bengal accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1825.

No. 303 of 1825.—The following appointment is notified in General Orders.

Major Jackson of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and aid-de-camp to the Commander in Chief, to be Military Secretary to His Excellency vice Lieutenant Colonel T. Hunter Blair resigned, to enable him to join His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot under orders for Field Service, —Date of Appointment 1st October.

No. 304 of 1825.—In consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant G. B. Bellassis of the Brigade of Horse Artillery, which took place on the 29th September last, the following Promotions are made.

Regiment of Artillery.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel Chris. Hodgson, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant vice Bellassis deceased.—Date of Rank 30th September 1825.

Senior Major Robert McIntosh to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Hodgson promoted.—Do. 30th September 1825.

Senior Captain Lechmere C. Russell to be Major vice McIntosh promoted.—Do. 30th September 1825.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 .. do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1825.

The Britania arrived on Monday last, from London the 10th of May.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Davies, Miss Ingram, Miss Brown, Miss Moore and Mrs. Salmon, Messrs. Ingram, Clarke. Goss, Anderson, Edison, Drummond, Salmon, Moore, Perry, Dickenson, Rooke and Birdwood.

By a late arrrival from Persia, information has been brought of a serious affray, between the inhabitants of Bushire and a neighbouring tribe, in which the former were ultimately successful, though victory does not appear to have been easily won.

The conflict took place in a ravine or pass, which was desperately contested, and though few, from the nature of the ground, could be brought in contact at the same time, the victors slew about five or six hundred of their enemies, but at what expense of lives on their part we are not informed.

Various reports have been circulated as to the origin of hostilities, on which little de-

pendance can be placed; but as the Prince of Shiraz found his presence necessary to the final adjustment, it does not appear that the issue of this battle had settled the point in dispute.

It is said the Imaum of Muscat, has negotiated a marriage between his daughter and a son of the King of Persia.

An officer of distinguished rank, has arrived from the Persian Court, to accompany Colonel Macdonald, who will shortly proceed on his mission.

A letter from Arracan, dated early in September states, the sickness there to be "very alarming, as out of seven thousand men not more than one thousand are out of haspital, and these more fit to be its inmates than to perform garrison duty. It is, perhaps, fortunate there is no enemy near, and that we are able to keep up a communication with Prome, which has been uninterrupted during the rains. We have nothing to enliven us in any shape, and are all heartily praying for a change of weather, which is all that is required to re-establish the health of the sick, and this blessing once obtained, we do not fear any ill consequences from being long idle. What is likely to be the destination of this part of the force we are quite ignorant of, but hope to bid this place a long farewell."

As our up-country readers generally wish for information, regarding early conveyances for letters &c. to England, we have the pleasure to inform them, that the James Sibbald is positively to sail the middle of next month, which will ensure a despatch about the return of post.

As much anxiety may have arisen in consequence of the Cambridge and Maitland not having yet arrived; many persons may feel relief, in being informed, that at this season, the prevalent calms and light winds on the coast, frequently protract the arrival of Ships, considerably beyond the average calculation of voyages.

The great American timber ship Columbus has foundered on her return to Quebec. The people, we are happy to hear, were all saved by a brig from Newfoundland, and carried into Cork.

As it was the intention of the speculators who built this vessel, to dispose of her in England, for the purpose of being broken up, she was constructed on the most economical principles, which induced a strong suspicion, that after her first voyage, there would be considerable hazard attending any further attempt at navigation; and consequently the underwriters demanded a high premium, but the owners prudently insured nearly to her full value.

The Gazette contains the following Brevet:—Lieutenant-Generals of 1811 and 1812, to be Generals; Major-Generals of 1812, and 1813, to be Lieutenant-Generals; Colonels of 1814, 1815, 1816, and 1817, to be Major-Generals; Lieutenant Colonels of 1814 to be Colonels; Majors of 1812, to be Lieutenant Colonels: and Captains of 1808, to be Majors,—The Commission to be dated 27th May, 1825.

Promotions in the Royal Navy are as follows:—Admirals of the White to be Admirals of the Red: Admirals of the Blue to be Admirals of the White; Vice Admirals of the Red to be Admirals of the Blue; Vice Admirals of the White to bo Vice Admirals of the Red; Vice Admirals of the Blue to be Vice Admirals of the White; Rear Admirals of the Red to be Vice Admirals of the Blue; Rear Admirals of the White to be Rear Admirals of the Red; Rear Admirals of the Blue to be Rear Admirals of the White.

An order has been received from the British Government for laying down the keels of an eighty gun Ship and a frigate. It is said the Commission includes many more Ships of war; and that Teak timber in large quantities is to be sent home for the English dock yards.

While the commendable exertions of Mr. Peel, to correct errors in the practice of our common law, are giving universal satisfaction, by some fatality inseparable from the higher courts of equity, they appear to be far from rising in public esteem, and even measures which have been adopted for their improvement, seem to increase the despair they were intended to aleviate.

Of these, few perhaps, have caused so much discontent, as an order passed in the sessions of 1824 regarding appeals to the House of Lords, which with its effects is thus described in a London paper.

"By the constitution, we know that the subject is entitled to an appeal, in civil cases, from the decision of all other jurisdictions to the House of Peers, "which is the arbiter of the property of all the King's subjects in the last resort." Now, whoever has read the orders of the house, or attended the hearing of appeals, will hardly venture to assert that such right is now enjoyed by the subject. By an order of last session, (how it could come into the heads of noble and learned lords to make such an order I cannot imagine), the daily attendance of three Peers, besides the Chancellor, or Deputy Speaker, is required for the hearing of appeals. Three Peers accordingly attend in rotation from day to day—the first trio may hear the opening of the case—the second may hear the appellant's witnesses examined—a third may hear the respondent's case—and so on. The cause may last, perhaps, for a week; on every day of which, three different Judges sit to hear the different parts of the case. On what possible ground, in the name of common sense can the last noble trio deliver their judgment, who have heard neither the case for the appellant, his witnesses examined, nor the speech of the respondent's counsel, but very often only the Lord Chancellor's summing up? and on his advice, without themselves knowing any thing of the matter, do these three Lords give the final, decisive, irrevocable judgment of the House of Peers. I have attended the house while this mockery has been carried on, and there I observed the Chancellor or Lord Gifford paying the utmost attention to the case under consideration, the three Peers lounging listlessly on the benches—one, perhaps, reading a newspaper, and each attending to any thing but the matter for his consideration, looking like school boys, heartily weary, as well they might be, of their confinement. Now, I ask, Sir, if the present method is not calculated to bring the House of Lords, to whom is intrusted an equal share in the legislature, and the highest judicial authority, into contempt with the people, and who are by this means deprived of their constitutional rights? On these grounds I think the subject deserves the most serious consideration; for I am not disposed to quarrel with the decisions of the Lord Chancellor, or the present Deputy Speaker: but appeal to the House of Lords in civil causes is now a mere farce. It is, in fact, an appeal from the Lord Chancellor to the Lord Chancellor; or indeed, now that Lord Gifford is appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, it may be worse—it may be an appeal from Lord Eldon to Lord Gifford. But, I will go further in developing the absurdity of the thing. I will suppose a case, which it is not at all improbable may arise, or for aught I know may be at this moment depending;—I will suppose a cause set down and heard before Lord Gifford as Master of the Rolls, and judgment given; I will suppose an appeal to the Lord Chancellor, and the judgment of Lord Gifford reversed; I will suppose, again, an appeal to the House of Lords against the judgment of the Chancellor, Lord Gifford presiding. Observe the situation of Lord Gifford as regards his former judgment, and his respect for the opinion of the Chancellor. The case needs no comment."

"It has been said, that Lord Eldon's natural diffidence was, for a long time, an insurmountable bar to his professional advancment. What victory has ever been more complete? He not only attained the zenith of forensic ambition but has even conquered his avowed dislike to the drama, and while in possession of the seals, goes through the farce of sitting in judgment on the Chancellor's decrees."

"As the nature of an appeal implies a suspicion of error, to say the least, it demands the judgment of a superior jurisdiction. How then does his Lordship's conscience reconcile the absurdity with principles of equity, and his own integrity? Has his care of the Kings, abstracted all attention from the dictates of his own, or does he really imagine himself a second Proteus? *Omnia transformans sese in miracula rerum*, were this possible, we might see Lord Eldon as Chancellor, granting a commission of lunacy to examine the sanity of Lord Eldon as speaker, for a man *thinking himself another*, has been admitted as good evidence in such cases."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. K. Gloag, 2d Gr. Regt.

Lieut. W. Stewart, 24th Regt.

Lieut. G. Thornton, 19th Regt.

Major Robt. Parker, 3d Regt. Madras Cavalry

Cadet Christopher Birdwood, Infantry.

Do. H. L. Salmon, Cavy.

Do. Chas. Rooke, Infantry.

Do. Henry Morse, Infy.

Do. E. R. Drummond, Infy.

Ensign W. B. Campbell, 1st. Gr. Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. T. R. Gordon, 11th Regt. N. I.

Ensign Atkins Hamerton, 15th Regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. Wilkie, do.

Lieut. Henry Stamford, 4th Troop H. B.

Lieut. J. H. Hall, Pioneers.

Asst. Surgn. James Daw, 20th Regt. N. I.

Capt. Rt. Ogilby, 23d Regiment.

Nautical Chronicle and Naval Report.

Bombay.

Arrivals.---Oct. 7th, Arab Ship Futtay Sallam, Peer Mahomud, Nacqudah, from Zanzebar, 3d Sept.

9th, Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang, from Jambooshire.

10th, Ship Britannia, Wm. Bourchier, Commander, from London 10th May, touched at Madeira and Joanna.

Passengers by Britannia.—Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Ingram, Miss Brown, Miss Moore, Messrs. Ingram, Drummond, Salmon, Dickinson, Moore, Goss, Clarke, Edison, Perry, Salmon, Rooke, Birdwood, Anderson.

Departures.—Oct. 6th, Ship Calcutta, (Free Trader), J. R. Stroyan, Commander, to Liverpool.

Passengers per Calcutta.---Mrs. Jane Osburn, and Child.

Ships Loading.

English.---Magnet, for London.

Arab.—Psyche, for Persian-Gulph.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.—September 16. Ship Mary, J. Jefferson, Commander, from Liverpool 9th May.

18. Ship Eliza, D. Sutton, Commander, from London 19th May and Madras 12th Sept.

Danish Ship Norden, H. Scheldknecht, Commander, from Madras 31st August and Covelong 10th September.

September 21. H. C. C. Brig Vestal, Captain Gay, from Cheduba 15th September.

Passengers per Edward Strettell, from Arracan :---Lieutenant Hewett, 1st Light I. B.; Lieutenant Swinton, 23d Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant Nelson, 1st Light Infantry Battalion; Lieutenant Foule, ditto; Lieutenant Greene, Bengal Artillery, Lieut. Dyke, ditto; Lieutenant Clarke, His Majesty's 54th Regiment; Lieutenant El-liott, 58th Madrass Infantry, attached to the 26th; H. P. Saunders, Esq. 2d Horse Assistant Surgeon; Lieutenant Green, Bombay Marine, and Commanding the Flotilla.

Passengers.

Per Ship Mary, from London.—Messrs. Rd. Holdsworth, Wm. Blinkin, and Samuel Wilkinson, free merchants.

Per Ship Eliza, from London—Misses M. A. Whitefield, Isabella Allen, and Charlotte E. Adams; Mr. D. Nisbet, Cadet; Messrs. Rd. Evans and Peter Maxwell, merchants;

From Madras.—A. D. Campbell, Esq. C. S. Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Collins, Lieutenant Collins, J. W. Alexander, Esq. C. S. and J. W. Wilson, merchants.

Departures.---September 19. Ship Cashmere Merchant, Thomas Woolley, for Rangoon---Ditto Bombay, S. Parker, for Rangoon ---Ditto Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, for Arracan---French Ship Harponneur, C. Lamy, for Bombay.

Madras.

Arrivals.---Sept. 22, Ship Pascoa, Cathre, from Rangoon 19th August; 23, Ship Africa, J. Skelton, from Colombo 14th Sept.; 24, Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, from Calcutta 14th August; 25, Ship Hope, J. F. E. Flint, from Calcutta 22d August; do. Brig Lutchemy, Berteaux, from Mauritius 21st Aug., Tranquebar 15th, and Pondicherry 23d Sept.; do. Brig Jessy, F. Mout, from Vizagapatam 29th August; 26, Ship Mediterreanan, R. R. Gibson, from Muscat 26th August and Point de Galle 19th Sept.; do. Brig Eliza, M. Gonsalves, from Coringa 30th August and Masulipatam 22d Sept.; do. Brig Belle Alliance, from Colombo 11th Sept.; 28, Ship Rockingham, C. Beach, from Calcutta 14th Sept.; do. Ship Golconda, Young, from Rangoon 18th August, and Ganjam 20th Sept.

29th, H. C. C. Ship Broxbornebury Captain Tewson, from London the 4th June.

This Ship has brought detachment for H. M. 30th, 46th. and Royal Regiment.

Ditto, Ship William Miles, Captain Beadle, from England the 16th of May, and Mauritius the 29th of August, also arrived yesterday.

Passengers for Madras.—Mrs. Hay, Miss Silk, W. Hay, Esq.; Mrs. Barclay, Servant.—For Bengal.—Mrs. Paule, Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Govan, Misses Sneyd, Campbell, Wheatly, Fergusson, Saunders; Hy. Millet, Esq. C. Saunders, Esq.; Messrs. W. H. Woodcock, and A. Spiers, writers; Messrs. Augustus Master, Gilbert Master, Edward Master, Cadets; Masters Chas. and—— Saunders, Children.

Departures.---September 23, H. M. Ship Slaney, C. Mitchell, on a Cruize; 24, Brig Lovely Sophia, Wyllie, for Rangoon; do. Ship Africa, J. Skelton, for Calcutta; 25, Ship Coldstream, W. Hall, for Calcutta; 26, Ship Sultaun, J. Mitchell, for Calcutta; 27, Ship Mediterranean, R. R. Gibson, for Calcutta; 28, Schooner Fortune, L. A. Lessa, for Rangoon.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

Births.—At Poonah, on the morning of the 2d Instant, Mrs. S. Byrne, wife of Mr. Conductor J. Byrne of the Ordnance Department, of a Daughter.

At Poonah, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Captain Lawrie, of a Daughter.

At Poonah, on the evening of 7th Instant, the Lady of Mr. James, William Windsor, of a Son.

At Poonah, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Major Snodgrass, Asst. Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Poonah, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant J. H. Bell, Assistant Auditor Gen. of a Daughter.

On the 10th Instant, the Lady of L. J. Miguel Esq. of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Bycullah, on Friday the 7th Instant, Teresa, the Lady of Captain P. Maughan of the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

Mark the perfect Man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is Peace.

Let me die the Death of the Righteous, and let my last end be like *hers*.

At Poonah, on the 28th September, at the house of her Uncle, Pay Master Campbell, H. M. 20th Regiment, Agnes, second Daughter of Colin Campbell Esq. Glasgow, aged 18 years.

Calcutta.

Marriages.---At Calcutta, on the 16th September, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, Mr. Benjamin Saxton to Mrs. Mary Taylor, relict of the late Mr. J. W. Taylor.

Births.---At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 13th September, Mrs. Jane Hume, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 17th September, Mrs. F. Cornelius, of a daughter.

At Calcutta on the 19th September, the Lady of William Prinsep Esq. of a son.

Deaths.---In Chowringhee, on the 16th September, the Lady of Major W. Stuart Beatson, Deputy Adjutant General, aged 28 years and 11 months.

At Dacca, on the night of the 11th September, Ann, the wife of Mr. James Sullivan, aged 34 years.

At Dum Dum, on the 15th September, the infant son, of Captain Charles Graham, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

At the Presidency, on the 20th September, Thomas Brae, Esq. of Kishenaghur, aged 69 years.

Madras.

Marriages.---On Thursday last the 23d Sept. at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. G. J. Laurie, Mr. Henry Macaulay to Miss Victarine Corea.

Births.---At Madras, on the 14th September, the Lady of Daniel Eliott, Esq. of the Civil Service of a Daughter.

On the 10th instant, at Belmont, Mangalore, the Lady of M. Lewin, Esq. of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 21st instant, Mrs. Parr, of a Son.

Deaths.---On Saturday morning, the 17th instant, at Samulcottah, the infant Son and only Child of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Mimardiere, (and Grand-son of the Rev. William Harcourt, L. L. D. of Ewell, Surrey) aged 3 months and 15 days.

At Pondicherry, on the 17th September, Madame Marriette.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst. Mr. A. De Carty, Brother of Mr. Vincent Lacarier, aged 15 years, 6 months and 11 days.

CALCUTTA.

The Government Gazette, Sep. 19.

The latest accounts from Prince of Wales' Island, represent the apprehensions which had prevailed there, regarding the intention of the Rajah of Ligore, to have entirely subsided. The Rajah had disbanded the Force collected for attacking Salangore, and had relinquished his design of engaging in hostilities with that state. It was expected that Captain Burney, Political Agent of the Supreme Government with the Siamese States, would proceed shortly to Bangkok, under an invitation from thence for the purpose of entering into explanations regarding the existing War, and of discussing measures connected with the improvement of Political and Commercial Relations between the British Government, and that of Siam.

We understand that the charge of the conquered Districts on the Tenasserien Coast, including Tavoy and Mergui, has been transferred to the Hon'ble the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island; who will proceed to that quarter in person during the present Month, to ascertain the condition and resources of the country, and to arrange measures for its future management. A Commissioner and two Assistants, had been appointed to conduct the details of the Civil Administration, subject to Mr. Fullarton's orders.

The proceedings of the Siamese, as well as the tone of their Letters to the British Officers at Mergui, Martaban, and Rangoon, have been lately of the most friendly and conciliatory nature. One of the Siamese feudatories, named the Rajah Chimpobun, having committed some depredations in the vicinity of Tenasserien and Mergui, to the extent of carrying off a number of the Inhabitants into captivity, he has been ordered up to the Court and put in Irons, and the captives released with compensation for their losses. The Siamese Government also has written to Brigadier General Sir A. Campbell, explaining the cause of the hasty retreat of their Army from the vicinity of Martaban, early in the year, and expressing their wish to place a body of Troops at his Command, for the purpose of co-operation against the common Enemy, in the months of November and December.

We also understand that the Glenelg Transport will touch at the Island of Ramree to receive on board Mr. Robertson, who has been appointed Civil Commissioner in Pegue and Ava. Mr. Mangles, the Secretary to the Commission, has taken his passage for Rangoon on the same vessel. The report of a Flag of Truce having proceeded from the British Head-Quarters at Prome, to Ammerapoora, is founded apparently on the following circumstance. About the period referred to, Sir Archibald Campbell had availed himself of an opening for making a third communication to the Court of Ava, explanatory of the views and intentions of the

British Government subsequent to the occupation of Prome; and of its sincere disposition to enter into negotiations for Peace, whenever the King may depute properly authorized Agents, to treat on the only admissible and satisfactory basis.

We are happy to state, that the Troops have been generally healthy in Assam and Cachar, during the present Rainy Season. The latest returns give only 112 sick, out of the entire Brigade of Regular troops on the Sylhet Frontier.

THE INDIA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 22.

A letter from Rangoon, of the 15th ultimo, mentions that the Steam Vessel, (with Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL and his Staff on board, returning from Rangoon) was nearly lost on her way up to Prome, having unfortunately got into a whirlpool between Donabew and Surawa. Through the strength of her engine she had the best part of her hull over the whirlpool, but her stern having got into the vortex, she swung round and round with great violence for several minutes, and all on board, it is said despaired of her getting out safely. A Mr. VENTURA, who was a spectator at a small distance, in a boat, hastened towards the whirlpool to save what lives he could in case of accident. Luckily the paddles of the Steam Vessel were outside the verge of the vortex, and Mr. DARWOOD the Engineer, put the greatest power of the steam to the test, which brought her off. But poor Mr. VENTURA with his boat went down, and was seen no more!

A letter from Rangoon of the 13th August, which has been also kindly sent us, mentions a most distressing accident. Mr. JOSEPH PINGAULT, Apothecary to the Medical Store-keeper at Rangoon, accompanied by Mr. D'SOUZA Steward of the 13th Regiment Hospital and Hospital Serjeant LYNCH, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, went out on a shooting excursion together on the 27th July. They had only one gun. The Serjeant happening to have the gun in his hand, took aim at a bird, but the pan snapped ineffectually two or three times, upon which he knocked upon the flint with the turnscrew, forgetting that PINGAULT was standing immediately before him, with his back towards him. The piece went off, lodging the leaden contents in the poor man's body, immediatety below the shoulder, inclining to the arm pit of the right side. He clapped his hand round upon the wound, asking the Serjeant what he did, and finding his clothes in a blaze, from the muzzle of the piece having been so unfortunately near, pulled off his jacket and waistcoat—and fell. D'SOUZA who was about half a mile distant, being called for, came up, and seeing the state of his friend, stood for some moments aghast. One of the party ran to Rangoon for assistance, and the wounded man having his wound bandaged, was carried in a dooly to Rangoon, where he lingered for about 48 hours, and then died. The charge after shattering three of his ribs, tore up the lungs, and lodged in the breast bone.

EUROPE.

The bill for allowing Rectifiers to convert rum into gin, has caused a considerable alarm amongst the Corn Distillers, who, under a great depression of spirits, obtained an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and represented the injury they were doomed to suffer, by a transfer of the distillery trade to the West Indies. But though they considered their statement to be full-proof, it had no effect on the cranium of Mr. Robinson, who told them his line of policy admitted of no alteration, This, although a complete refrigerator, disappointed a hope of worming anything out of him, of an exilerating nature, however ardent their endeavours, and consequently the poor fellows looked wofully blue, seeing nothing but ruin before them, created by the ministers rum proceedings; but as it also went against the grain of the Corn-Growers some of these blades pricked up their ears, and swore they were not so green as to be trodden under foot, and also trusted much to their intimacy with the primier, but it is thought that the sugar planters by dint of sweet words may induce him to cut them before harvest.

English Gentleman.

THE TIMES, MAY 13.

Two very important Bills affecting the law of Scotland have just been introduced into the House of Commons, with every prospect of receiving the Royal assent. The first relates to the Scots Act passed in the year 1701, for preventing false imprisonment, and is commonly called the "Scots *Habeas Corpus* Act;" but it is so obscurely framed (and an eminent Judge said once, from the Bench, it was so purposely), that more questions have been raised on it than on almost any other statute. A criminal who is fully committed can, in virtue of this Act, either compel the Magistrate, within 24 hours afterwards, to specify the amount of bail, on procuring which he can be liberated; or, if he cannot find bail, or that the crime is not bailable, the prisoner can *run his letters*, as it is called —that is, he can give notice to the prosecutor to fix a day for the trial; and unless the trial come on within 140 days afterwards, the prisoner is set at liberty, and can never be again troubled for the offence. But the whole expense of these applications and notices must be defrayed by the poor unfortunate prisoner himself; and so few of them are able to do so, that the average number of instances where the whole criminal prisoners in Scotland force on their trials do not annually exceed ten or twelve. The old Act originally limited the period of confinement to 100 days; and for some years this was attended to. But the Judges afterwards, by a forced construction of its terms, extended the time 40 days more, in open disregard of the statute. If the prisoner is unable to defray the expense of these proceedings, he may lie in gaol to Doomsday, for there is no gaol-delivery in Scotland; the law does nothing for him, and all must proceed upon his own application, and at his own cost. On the day of trial, too, he must give into Court any special plea or defence which is to be founded on for him, and if he does not do so, he is deprived of the benefit of the plea; while, on the other hand, the Clerk of the Court will receive no such defence without a large fee; so that a man who in the eye of law is innocent until the moment of conviction, may, from mere poverty, suffer punishment. The other Bill relates to *sedition*, which, for the *first* offence is by the law of Scotland, without the authority of any statute, punishable by transportation for 14 years. And in 1793, Mr. MUIR, a Scots barrister, and Messrs. GERALD, PALMER, and SKIRVING, were all sent for that period to Botany-bay, for expressing political opinions of which Mr. PITT did not at that time approve. The subject was fully debated in Parliament on the motion of Mr. ADAM, now Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court; and no man will soon forget the character given of Lord Justice Clerk BRAXFIELD, who officiated at the trials. It is agreeable, however, to see the Government now retracing its steps, gradually stripping the Scots Courts of their arbitrary and discretionary powers, and infusing into them principles more consonant to the sprit of a free Constitution.

(*From the Etoile, dated May* 31.)

Rheims, May 30*—Before five o'clock in the morning, the doors of the Cathedral were besieged by the crowd. At six they were opened, and at half-past six all the galleries in the body of the Church, the Choir, the Sanctuary, &c. were filled. The galleries reserved for the Dauphiness, the Duchess of Berri, and the Princesses of the Blood were on the right of his Majesty's pew, opposite the gallery of the Diplomatic body. The peers of France and Great Officers of the Crown were placed on the steps of the Choir. On the right, the Deputies and Mayors of the good cities, the prefects, and many other public functionaries, called to the coronation by sealed letters. The Royal Courts, the Tribunals, a great number of General Officers, occupied the steps in the body of the Church, to the right and left. The galleries, erected on both sides between pillars, were filled with ladies, most of them presented.

The Chapter having arrived at the door of his Majesty's chamber with the Dauphin, the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the Great Officers of the Crown, Officers of the House-hold having functions to perform in the ceremony of the coronation, the principal chapter of the Cathedral knocked at the door. Prince Talleyrand, the High Chamberlain, said, in a loud voice, "What do you desire?" The Cardinal Clermont Tonnerre answered, "Charles X., whom God has given us for our King." The doors were then opened by his Majesty's porters. The Cardinals then approached the King (who rose from his seat), and saluted his Majesty.

The first of the two Cardinals presented the holy water to the King, and repeated the prayer, *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, qui famulum tuum*, &c., after which the two Cardinals conducted the King to the Church.

[Here follow the details of the procession to the Church, during which, the Anthem, *Ecce mitto Angelum meum*, &c. was chaunted.]

The Archbishop of Rheims, as soon as the King entered the Choir, said over his Majesty the prayer *Omnipotens Deus Cœlestium Moderator*, after which his Majesty was conducted to seat prepared for him in the middle of the Sanctuary under the high canopy (after the Princes, great Officers, &c. had taken their places); the Archbishop of Rheims presented holy water to his Majesty, who rose to receive it.

His Grace afterwards gave holy water to the whole assembly. His Grace having saluted the altar, the King commenced the *Veni Creator*. His Majesty remained kneeling during the first verse. After the *Veni Creator*, the Archbishop advanced to the King, accompanied by his two assisting Cardinals, bearing, one the book of the Evangelists, the other the Relic of the True Cross; he took the book, on which he placed the relic, and held it open before his Majesty, to whom he presented the forms of the oaths placed thus on the book of the Gospels. The King, seated and covered, with his hand placed on the book, and on the true Cross, pronounced the following oaths:—

Oath of the Coronation.—"*In the presence of God, I promise to my faithful people to maintain, and to honour our holy religion, as becomes the*

* *Probably an erratum for the 29th.*

Most Christian King, and the eldest son of the Church: to do good justice to all my subjects, and to govern conformably to the laws of the Kingdom and the Constitutional Charter, which I swear to observe faithfully, So help me God, and his Holy Gospel."

Oath of the King, as Chief and Sovereign, Grand Master of the Order of the Holy Ghost.—"We swear to God, the Creator, to live and die in his holy faith, and the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion; to maintain the Order of the Holy Ghost, without suffering it to lose its glorious prerogatives; observe the statutes of the said order, and to cause them to be observed by all those who are or shall be (*members of it*†) reserving to ourselves, however, to regulate the conditions of admission according to the good of our service."

Oath of the King, as Grand Master of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour:—"We solemnly swear to God, to maintain for ever, without suffering them to lose their glorious prerogatives, the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis and the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, to wear the cross of the said orders, to cause their statutes to be observed; this we swear and promise on the Holy Cross and the Holy Gospel."

After the oaths, the King, being led to the altar by the two Cardinals, put off his upper robe, which was taken by the first gentleman of the chamber and delivered to the first valet de chambre. The King gave his cap to the first gentleman, master of the wardrobe, who delivered in to the senior valet de chambre.

The King, who had on only a salon camisolle embroidered with silver and open at the places where the unction was to be performed, remained standing during the prayers. The High Chamberlain put on his Majesty the boots of purple velvet, embroidered with *fleur de lys* in gold.

The Dauphin put on his Majesty the golden spurs which were on the altar. The Duke of Conegliano, acting as Constable, laid aside his sword, and advanced to the King, who rose, and approached the altar, when the Archbishop blessed the sword of Charlemagne, saying the prayer, *Exaudi quæsumus, Domine, preces nostras*, &c. The Archbishop then girded the sword about the King, and immediately took it off, and drawing it from the scabbard, presented it to him, saying, *accipe gladium tuum*. After which, the King kissed the sword, and replaced it on the altar. After several other prayers, the Archbishop prepared for the sacred unction.

The King, conducted by the two Cardinals, sat down. The Archbishop opened the reliquary containing the holy vial, and with the point of a golden needle took out a portion, which he mixed with consecrated oil. The choir chaunted the anthem. *Gentem Francorum inclytam*, &c.

The two Cardinals opened the places in the King's garment for the unction, and led his Majesty to the altar, where he knelt down on cushions placed for the purpose. The Bishop of Soissons took from the altar the holy oil, and presented it to the Archbishop, who took some with his thumb, to anoint his Majesty on the usual places (as described in our last).

The Archbishop, with both hands, took from the altar the crown of Charlemagne, and placed it above over the King's head without it touching his Majesty's. The Princes put their hands to it to support it. The Archbishop, holding it with his left hand, said, making the benediction with the right, *Coronet te, Deus, corona gloriæ ulque justiciæ*. After which, alone, he placed the crown on the King's head. The Dauphin and the Princes a second time, put their hands on it as to support it, and he said, *Accipe Coronan Regni in nomine Patris*, &c.

The ceremony of the coronation being finished the Archbishop raised the King by the right arm, and his Majesty was conducted to his throne. His Majesty was attended in the same manner as on his entering the church, the Duke of Conegliano bearing the sword of Charlemagne naked in his hand.

Then the King being seated, the Archbishop holding his Majesty by the hand said---*In hoc regni solis confirmes, te*, &c. The prayers being ended the Archbishop put off his mitre, made a profound obeisance to the King, kissed him on the forehed and said, "*Vivat Rex in æternum.*" The Dauphin and the princes took off their Crowns which they placed on their seats; they advanced, and each of them received the embrace from the King, saying, *Vivat Rex in æternum*. At this moment the trumpets sounded; people entered the church; the heralds distributed the medals; a thousand birds were let loose; all the bells were rung, and three volleys of musketry fired by the infantry of the Royal guard were answered by the artillery of the ramparts of the city. After these ceremonies the archbishop chaunted *Te Deum*. Then high mass was celebrated, during which the Dauphin and the Princes took off their crowns and the cardinals their mitres.

After the elevation of the host, the High Almoner, Prince de Croi, went to take the kiss of peace from the Archbishop; then going up to the throne he gave it to the King; the Dauphin and Princes of the Blood came to receive it of his Majesty, when the Dauphin bent his knee. The Dauphin having received the King's embrace (accolade), bent his knee to his august father, who raised him, and held him long pressed in his arms. This affecting scene made a profound impression on the assembly, and tears produced by the sweetest emotions, were mingled with unanimous cries of "Vive le Roi! Vive le Dauphin!" the enthusiasm of the spectators was without bounds. His Majesty afterwards took the sacrament in both kinds; after which the Dauphin approached the king, and delivered his crown to him again. His Majesty remained a few moments on his knees in prayer. After which the Archbishop took from him the Crown of Charlemagne, and gave him a lighter one. He afterwads returned to his apartments, and repaired to the royal entertainment in the great hall of the Archiepiscopal palace.

† These words appear to be omitted by mistake in the French.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES.---MAY 28

APPROPRIATE PRESENTS!—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Bishop of Chester, will in one point of view profit by their conduct in the House of Lords. The whole county of Chester is now undergoing a strict and vigilant search for the discovery of two cheeses, which, we understand, are to be presented to them by some warm friends to the Protestant Ascendancy in the city of Chester. Each of these solid masses of orthodox food will reach the enormous weight of about 160lb., and they are to be forwarded forthwith, accompanied by suitable addresses.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday evening an inquisition was taken at the Three Compasses, Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, before J. Gill, Esq., Coroner for Westminister, on the body of a young lady, unknown. In consequence of the extreme mystery which attended the deceased, a great sensation was produced in the neighbourbhood, and the jury room was filled with a number of respectable persons, who wished to hear if any evidence had been procured which could throw a light upon the affair, as to who the unfortunate lady was, from whence come, and the actual cause of her, extraordinary sudden death.

After the Jury was sworn, they repaired, attended by the Coroner, to view the body of the deceased. She appeared about 20 years of age, of a commanding figure, and a countenance, even in death, of the finest formation.

On the return of the Jury, the following evidence was adduced:—

Mrs. Catherine Hunt, of No. 3, Elizabeth-place, Chelsea, sworn, deposed, that on Saturday the 21st instant, the deceased called at her house, and desired to look at a ready-furnished apartment which witness had to let. On the deceased looking at it, she agreed to take it weekly at the rent of 12s. per week; witness did not require any reference, nor did she ask the deceased her name; she appeared a perfect lady, and was dressed in the most fashionable manner; the deceased told witness that she was a married woman, and had come upwards of 100 miles from the country to London on business. Witness at this time did not observe that the deceased was in the family way; on the following Tuesday morning, a man, dressed like a porter, brought a trunk for the deceased; on the evening of the same day witness was in her parlour, when the deceased called out to her from up stairs; witness went up, and found the deceased sitting on a chair; she said she was dying; witness now discovered her situation, and imagining she was in labour, sent for Mr. Coward, a surgeon, of Sloane-square, who soon arrived, and having prescribed for her, went away. About 20 minutes after he was gone, as witness was sitting by the bed-side of the deceased, she observed her face suddenly assume the appearance of death, and a heavy groan escaped her lips at the same time; witness, imagining she had breathed her last, in a state of great alarm, sent for Dr. Veitch, of Cadogan place, as also Mr. Coward; the former gentleman arrived first, who on looking at the deceased, pronounced life to be extinct. On the morning following witness opened deceased's trunk, in which she found 85 sovereigns, 5 shillings, and 2 sixpences, some books, and a number of papers; on the fore finger of the left hand of the deceased was a gold ring, on which was engraven these words "Let virtue guide thee." Mr. Coward, the surgeon, took charge of the money.

CORONER.—From the time the deceased came to you till her death, did any person come to visit her?

Witness.—None.

By a Juror.—Did any letter, either by post or hand, come to your home directed to the deceased?

Witness—None whatever.

CORONER.—Pray what was your opinion as to the deceased's state of mind?

Witness.—From the Saturday till the time she became ill, I only saw her three times; she then appeared rather thoughtful, I may say dejected.

By a Juror.—Have you any suspicion on your mind that the deceased took any deleterious drug to cause or hasten her death?

Witness.—None. I imagined that the deceased's death was caused by a miscarriage, brought on by excessive affliction.

CORONER.—Among the papers you say you found in her trunk, was there none which could lead to a discovery of who she was?

Witness, myself, and a Mr. Wilmot, an appraiser, of Sloane-square, have looked over them—they give no information of who she is. With the exception of one letter, with the post-mark "Devizes" on it, they consist chiefly of "scraps of poetry."

James Veitch, M. D., of Cadogan-place, Chelsea, on his oath deposed, that on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. he was sent for to attend on a lady in Elizabeth-place. On arriving at the house, he was shown the deceased, who was lying on a bed; witness examined her, she was quite dead, and appeared to have been so for a quarter of an hour; the body had since been opened; the coats of the stomach was free from any poison; the deceased was in the 7th month of her pregnancy; witness was of opinion that the deceased died from natural cause.

Mr. Charles Coward, surgeon, of 47, Sloane-square, Chelsea, on being sworn, stated, that on Tuesday afternoon the 24th inst. he was sent for to attend the deceased; witness went immediately, and found the deceased in a dangerous state; witness administered what he thought proper, and leaving directions with the landlady of the house

to send for him if the deceased altered for the worse, left the house.

Coroner.—I suppose you was aware of her situation at the time?—Witness. Yes; in my opinion that chiefly constituted her extreme illness. Yet I was afraid that a delivery would be attended with bad consequences.

Witness's evidence continued.—On my return home, about one hour afterwards, I heard from my assistant that the deceased was in a dying state, and that my attendance was required immediately. On witness repairing to the house, he found the deceased dead. and Dr. Veitch in attendance. Witness was of opinion that the deceased, by excessive grief, brought on labour prematurely, of which she died. The witness, Mrs. Hunt, delivered to witness the money found on the deceased, amounting to 85l. in sovereigns, and 6s. in silver. Witness has caused advertisements to be put in the papers, and hand bills to be printed, describing all the circumstances of the unhappy affair, exhorting any person who may have known her to come forward.

The Coroner addressed the jury, and said that he had no doubt but that the gentlemen of the jury had sat down with ideas far different from what they entertained now they had heard the evidence. By the testimony of the two medical gentlemen, it appeared that the dissolution of the unfortunate (for that he had no doubt of) young lady was caused by natural causes, inasmuch as nothing had been taken to cause or hasten her death. He had no doubt but that deep affliction had in a great degree tended to irritate the inside, which, in the situation the unfortunate lady was in, no doubt hastened her death.

The Jury, after consulting about 10 minutes, returned a verdict of—*Died by the Visitation of God.*

Every possible exertion is making to find out the relations of the unfortunate young lady.

On Friday last, about eight o'clock, a melancholy accident happened in Mr. Johnstone's steam-loom factory. Bishopstreet, Anderston. A fine young woman, who, from her personal attractions, was denominated "the flower of the mill," went to wash herself just before the work stopped; on returning, her comrade in diversion chased her into the flat with a wet cloth. In her flight she struck the lay of the loom opposite the recess door, and rebounded against the door with such force that it opened, and she was precipitated among the machinery, which was going at full speed. The females in the mill shrieked wildly on observing her appalling situation, and the manager rushed forward, and with great intrepidity attempted to rescue her from the wheels, which at every turn were dragging in and crushing her body. The engine was immediately stopped; but the wheel had to be turned round before the unfortunate girl could be got out. She was still alive, but shockingly lacerated, and spoke quite calm and composed to those round her. She complained that she could not see, and cried for her parents. When her father arrived, she said a few farewell words to him in the most placid manner, and expired in half an hour. Her parents mostly depended on her industry. She was in her 20th year.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Fanaticism.—There is at present, we understand, in the parish of Staverton, in Devonshire, a woman, whose, real name is Mary Boon, the wife of a shoemaker, and, until the last two or three years, a pauper of that parish. This woman has assumed the title of "Mary Joanna the Lord is here!" And, with the assistance of John Field, a stone-mason, of the same parish, who appears to be the chief actor in the business, has contrived to procure many followers and believers in her pretensions to divine communications. By the success which has attended her gross deceptions, from a pauper she is now become an affluent person; she has only to say (so great is her influence among her followers) that "the Lord says she must have a cloak, a silk gown," or any thing else which she fancies, and it is forthwith sent to her. The following anecdote may show the practical extent to which the imposture is carried:—Her husband was in debt to some tradesman, either of Totuess, or Ashburton, for leather. The tradesman had tried several times to get his money, but without success. He was at last advised to go to the house on the day when her followers are in the habit of assembling, which is Saturday. He accordingly went, and presented his bill to the woman, seated in the midst of her conclave. She received the bill, and after looking the man full in the face for some minutes, she took a stick, which she calls her wand, and going and putting her ear close to the wall, she knocked with the stick repeatedly. After remaining there for some time, she returned to the place, and said—"The Lord told her that the bill must be paid, and those who had ten shillings, must pay down five—those who had eight, four"—and so on down to the lowest shilling. The command adds our informant, was immediately executed, and thus the bill was discharged. Her disciples think themselves exempted, through her instruction, from keeping Sunday holy, making Saturday their sabbath. Two of these, day labourers, were found pursuing their respective occupations on the same Sunday, in view of the congregations assembled at two different parish churches. One of them, on being reprimanded for his conduct, observed, that "he was working by command of the Lord, and that no person should prevent him from working." A farmer, also, who was once a man of some property, but who since he has become a victim to the artifices of this pretender to inspiration has been completely reduced to poverty, sent his boys and horses into the field, and ploughed the whole Sunday. The two labourers were summoned before the magistrates for their misconduct. They began by reading from a written paper what they termed the divine communications of this woman, and said she had received a command from the Lord that they should work on Sundays. When they were told they must be punished, the hysteric laugh of joy which burst from the hard thin countenance of one of them, an old man nearly seventy years of age, because he should suffer for the Lord's sake, quite shocked the spectators. Both said they hoped the gentlemen would punish them—that they would rather be punished than set at liberty. They received their proper punishment, and afterwards desisted from the offence. The pretended prophetess, seeing she had gone too far, told them, "the Lord only wished to try their courage, and there was no necessity for their perseverance in it." Afterwards they only worked privately on Sunday—*Devizes paper.*

The Morning Chronicle, May 27.

Benefit of the Ex-Champion.

Spring took his farewel benefit at the Fives Court yesterday. All ranks seemed to vie with each other in paying a tribute to his merits, and by three o'clock the Court was crowded in every part. Among the throng we noticed some of the oldest and most respectable patrons of the ring, and the sports prepared for their amusement were of the highest order.

Saunders and Deaf Davis "opened the ball," with a very manly and scientific set-to, in which some rough compliments were interchanged.

Tom Cannon and Tom Oliver succeeded, and the Windsor champion shewed considerable improvement. Oliver's science was pretty to look at, but when opposed to the determined head work of Cannon, he was but second best. Still, for an old one, Oliver has few superiors of his weight. Cannon seemed to be in the finest condition, and bustled up to his man with a determination not to be refused. The display, upon the whole, was loudly applauded.

David Hudson and Scroggins next had the gloves, and between humour and good fighting, afforded much entertainment. David was too much for the *Gentlemanly Scrog.*

Jones and Goodwin, as heretofore, did their best, but there was nothing of novelty in their exhibition.

The Pea-soup Gardener and Tuckey shewed off in the true John Bull style, hitting away without regard to stopping, except with their heads. *Pea-soup* had decidedly the worst of it, and was glad when it was his turn to be removed.

Reloir and Young Josh had a manly bout, but Josh had no chance with his opponent, who is one of the best of his weight in the ring, and is very anxious for a customer.

Peter Crowley and Larkin, the Life-guardsman.—This was dicidedly the best set-to we have witnessed for many months. Both men have been rather strangers to the stage, but they could not resist the opportunity of doing their best for the retiring Champion. They are both men of the first class as to size and weight, and are distinguished for their scientific acquirements. Larkin, it will de recollected, was some time since back to fight a star of the first magnitude, but his Officers being of opinion that it would be derogatory to the dignity of his cloth to descend to the level of a prize-fighter, signified their disapprobation, and he reluctantly returned the gauntlet which he had so manfully taken up. From that time he has been less known to the Patrons of the Ring; but in his Regiment he has not only been distinguished as a good soldier, but as a perfect adept at all athletic exercises; as a horseman he is not excelled, and in activity we believe he can beat all his comrades. One of his feats, although upwards of six feet in height, and every way heavy in proportion, is to jump over his horse fully equipped for parade. P. Crawley has repeatedly distinguished himself the *fistic arena*, & was considered the most formidable adversary ever opposed to the celebrated & terrific Hickman, the Gaslight-man. He met with a serious accident some time back, from which he has now recovered, and was about to challenge Jem Ward as a competitor for the vacant Championship, had not an event, which we shall hereafter describe, protracted his intention. On mounting the stage both men were received with cheers. The soldier-like bust of Larkin, his luxuriant black mustachios, the muscular symmetry of his limbs, and the elegance and ease of all his motions, stamped him a finished disciple of Mars—a finer looking fellow never took the gloves. Crawley, too, had his points for admiration, and although not so distinguished for grace, as his antagonist, he had his favourable peculiarities—a powerful and well-proportioned frame—the limbs of an Ajax, and the shoulders of an Atlas. From the construction of his *phiz*, too, he is pronounced to have one of the best fighting *nobs* on the list—an advantage, principally arising from the protection afforded to his eyes by an overhanging brow. On shaking hands both men stood to their guards, and some time elapsed before either would venture to break ground. At last Crawley commenced with his right but was beautifully stop-

ped as was Larkin, in an attempt to counter-hit with his left; sparring followed, and body and head blows were stopped in succession; at last Crawley made his favourite hit with his right on Larkin's *sconce*; Larkin soon made as good a return, and the round terminated with equal advantages—Six other rounds were fought with all the caution and precision of real action, and the giving and taking were reciprocally severe while the scientific quickness and steadiness of both excited the warmest applause. It was a treat worth going twenty miles to witness. At the wind-up it was considered that Crawley had rather the advantage, from the superior weight and quickness of his right hand. On taking off the gloves, they both shook hands cordially, and Larkin, good humouredly said "He would do better the next time.

Crawley then advanced to the stage, and said that he had intended to have challenged Jem Ward, but that hero having had a previous challenge from Cannon, the Royal Champion of Windsor, he was cut out for the present; he begged, however, to put in his claim to fight the winner [loud cheers].

Spring and White-headed Bob.—These men closed the games, and afforded a very fine treat. The length of Spring was a little too much for Bob, but it is but justice to say that Bob performed wonders. By his scientific stops and terrific counters, when opposed to so finished a master, he not only astonished but delighted his friends. Such indeed, was the effect produced by this display, that we much question whether the odds on George Cooper, with whom he is matched, will be so great as has been anticipated.

The sports being concluded, the ex-Champion came forward, to take, as he said, his last farewel of public life. In attempting to express his gratitude for all the favours which had been bestowed upon him during his pugilistic career, he was fain to confess, that his feelings were of a nature too overwhelming to admit of description. To say, that he thanked his numerous friends, would convey but an inadequate idea of his sentiments. They would all, he trusted, believe that every thing a man ought to feel, he did feel, and they might rest assured, that he would carry with him into private life a grateful recollection of the past, and a fixed determination ever to remember, with pride, the humble merit which had placed him at the head of the British School of Boxers—a School, which he sincerely hoped would never degenerate; and one which, he was sure, every man who valued the ancient character of his country would feel it his duty, as well as his interest, to support. In bidding adieu to his fellow-labourers, to whom on this, as well as on every other occasion, he owed the deepest obligations—he had only to impress on them the importance of integrity—this was the key-stone to their success, and without this it was impossible for them to preserve the respect or the support of their patrons [loud applause].

Grand Match between Cannon and Jem Ward for 500 Sovereigns.—We have now to notice an event which gave an additional and unexpected importance to this day's proceedings—we allude to the match mentioned by Peter Crawley. We have more than once stated, that the best fruit is generally the most picked; so it was with Cannon, who from his double defeat of Josh Hudson, became an object of considerable envy. He was repeatedly challenged to fight Jem Ward, and on one occasion expressed his readiness to meet him for a thousand pounds—but his best friends having dissuaded him from the match, he declared off. He has since been taunted with his refusal, and motives were assigned to him which were foreign to his nature. It was said, in fact, that he was afraid of such an antagonists. This was more than his philsophy induce him to submit to—and although he had deposited an hundred pounds as an earnest of his intention to purchase the lease of the Dover Castle public-house, in Dover-street he forfeited that sum, entreated permission from his liberal backer, to relieve his character from the stain which had been attempted to be fixed on it. The consent was at last obtained, and yesterday, after his set-to with Oliver, he came forward, and said, "that in order to stop the idle vaunting of Ward and his admirers, he was ready to make a match to fight him on a stage, as he done Hudson, for five hundred sovereigns." This declaration was received with acclamations, and shortly after, a friend of Ward's intimated that he would attend at Cribb's this evening to put down a hundred pounds, and sign the articles.—There is no doubt that both parties are in earnest, and thus a new field is opened for speculation, and the ring stands a chance of being "itself again!"

George Cooper and Baldwin.—The third deposit for the fight between these men was made good at the Hercules Pillars on Wednesday evening, and Bob is going immediately into training. The sooner Cooper follows his example the better.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Lords, Monday, May 16.

Catholic Question—Petition.

A great number of petitions were presented against the Catholic claims, but in consequence of the crowd with which the bar was blockaded we heard only a part of them, and often found it impossible to collect the observations which were made by noble lords on presenting them. Among them, petitions were presented by Lord Kenyon from several parishes in Salop by the Lord Chancellor, from Maldon, Eddington, Leicester, and three from different parishes in Sussex; by the Earl of Egremont, from Brighton, signed by 500 persons in three hours; by Lord Arden, from a place the name of which we did not hear; by Earl O'Neil, from certain parishes in the city of Cork; by the Archbishop of Canterbury, from Croydon, in Surrey; by the Earl of Abingdon, from a place the name of which was not heard; by Lord Dynevor, several petitions from places in Caermarthenshire; by the Duke of Rutland, from several hundreds in the county of Suffolk, and from certain parishes in Leicester; by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, from the clergy of the Deanery of Wilts, and from the town and neighbourhood of Frome, in Somersetshire; by the Bishop of London, from the parishes of St. Swithin, St. Andrew, and St. Mary Botolph, London; by the Bishop of Chester, two from the county of Lancaster; by the Bishop of Peterborough, from the clergy of his diocess, from a place in Northamptonshire, from Lewes, New Shoreham, and Ryde, in Sussex; by the Bishop of St. David's, about ten petitions from various places in Wales; by the Earl of Shaftesbury, from the congregation of Gower-street chapel, New-road; and from Hemstead, Herts.

The Earl of Derby presented a petition in favour of the Catholic relief bill. It had been drawn up at a public meeting convened by the boroughreeve, who signed the petition. The number of signatures attached to it was 16,378. A very short time had been allowed before it was sent off to be presented, otherwise he was assured it would have been signed by three times that number; but as it was, he considered it to present the sentiments of the great majority of the most respectable inhabitants of Manchester.

The Bishop of Chester wished to make a few observations on the petition which had been presented by the noble earl, and which was opposed to another petition signed by 40,000 inhabitants of Manchester, which would be presented to-morrow. With regard to the petition now before the house, it certainly was the fact, that a meeting had been called by the broughreeve, for the purpose of voting it. On the business being opened, the place of the meeting was occupied by nearly equal numbers on both sides. The question was put on the petition, and an adjournment was moved as an amendment. On a show of hands, there appeared a great majority in favour of the adjournment, and nearly all the respectable persons who attended went away, conceiving that the meeting was adjourned *sine die*. Soon after, however, a great number of low Irish, chiefly labourers, rushed in. On their arrival, a motion was made and carried, that the petition be presented to Parliament. It was immediately signed by the persons who had thus rushed in. Copies of the other petition, which was against the Catholic bill, and to which he had already alluded, had been left for signature at different places in Manchester. A great number of Irish labourers availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, to sign, not their names, but marks to the petition. On examination, it was discovered that between 2,000 and 3,000 crosses were attached to names. It was thought that this had been done to depreciate the petition, and these marks were cancelled. The petition would therefore be presented to-morrow as signed by only 38,000, instead of 40,000. He did not deny that the petition presented by the noble earl contained respectable names, but a great proportion was of the kind he had described; and immediately after the name of the boroughreeve, came the names of a great number of Irish labourers, such as Michael Delaney, and the like.

The Earl of Derby insisted that the petition he had presented was respectably signed. Instead of the names of the lowest class of Irish labourers (as the right rev. prelate had thought fit to describe the petitioners) following that of the boroughreeve, the first name that occurred after his was that of Mr. Riley, who had been the commander of a volunteer corps. Notwithstanding all that the right rev. prelate had said, he would still maintain that the petition he had presented contained a large number of respectable names, and spoke the sentiments of the great majority of the people of Manchester. He flattered himself that this petition would have some weight with their lordships—he hoped it would have the

effect not only of making them disregard anything said against it, but that it would contribute to induce them to give their sanction to that great measure, upon the successful issue of which the tranquillity of Ireland, and the prosperity of England, so essentially depended.

The Earl of LIMERICK censured the language used by the right rev. prelate in describing the persons who signed the petition presented by his noble friend. If Irish labourers signed the petition, it at least showed that they felt an interest in the question. He thought however, that did not deserve to be described as persons of the lowest order, since it appeared, that they would sign their names.

The Bishop of CHESTER in using the expression "lowest class," meant it only to apply to the worldly condition of the petitioners. He must, however, say that from their situation in life, as well as their being Roman Catholics, he did not think them the kind of persons best qualified for giving an opinion on the question. Far from him be the idea of casting any reflection on those whom providence had placed in a lower situation of life than himself.

Lord CLIFDEN did not doubt that many of that description of persons whom, on account of their worldly condition, the Right rev. prelate styled the lower class, had signed the petition. Their doing so only proved the existence of general feeling in favour of the Catholic claims from the highest to the lowest.

Petitions were then presented in favour of the Catholic claims by the Earl of DERBY, from the Unitarians of Liverpool; and by the Earl of DARNLEY, from the inhabitants of Gravesend and its vicinity, signed by 5,000 most respectable names.

The Bishop of LINCOLN presented four petitions from different parts of his diocess against the Catholic claims. The Right rev. prelate alluded to what had lately fallen from a noble lord (King), when he drew a distinction between the petitions from large, and the petitions from small dioceses. He could assure the noble lord that his diocess was one of the most extensive, and he doubted not that the noble lord would believe him when he said that he wished its revenues were among the most extensive also. But he declared that he never had either directly or indirectly influenced the getting up of any petition. It was not becoming in any person who had to decide on a question to seek for petitions either for or against it.

Lord HOLLAND presented a petition from Leighton-Buzzard, Bedfordshire, in favour of the Roman Catholic relief bill.

On a petition against the bill presented by Lord KENYON, a conversation arose between him and the Marquis of LANSDOWN, in which the latter said that the petition had been drawn up by officers, who obliged their men to sign it.

Lord KENYON said he expected information on the subject to-morrow, which, perhaps, would enable him to correct what the noble marquis had stated.

Lord HILL presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of two parishes in the county of Dublin, praying for relief.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN, after alluding to what had been said respecting the lower orders, whose sentiments appeared to be held in less or more consideration according to the side on which they were expressed, said, he had a petition to present from persons who could not be objected to on the ground of their worldly condition being low. It was signed by only 200 persons, who however represented property to the amount of between 20 and 30 millions. Among the petitioners were the principal merchants and bankers of the city of London. Deeply interested in the welfare of this country, and convinced that that welfare mainly depended on consolidating the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, they regretted any thing which tended to disturb that connexion. Being persuaded that a great part of the capital of this country was prevented from going to Ireland in consequence of the uncertain state of that country, the petitioners thought it right to approach that house, and to pray, that measures might be adopted which would ensure tranquillity, and relieve the capital of this country from the impediments which prevented its useful employment in Ireland. He concluded by requesting that the petition be read at length.

The noble Marquis also presented petitions in favour of the bill from the Unitarians of Liverpool, from the rector of Holywell, and from the county of Kildare. He explained, that the petition he presented a few days ago from the parish of St. Luke, was signed by the curate, not the rector, as he had stated by mistake.

EQUITABLE LOAN BILL.

Petitions were presented in favour of the equitable loan bill by the Earl of MALMESBURY, from Bradford, signed not only by the manufacturers and traders, but by the rector and churchwardens, and from certain inhabitants of Bermondsey; by Lord COLCHESTER, from Maldon: by the Duke of BEAWFORT, from a place the name of which we did not learn; and by the Marquis of DOWNSHIRE, from the traders and manufacturers of the city of Dublin.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE presented petitions against the bill, from Stockport, and from the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester.

Mr. BROGDEN, and others from the Commons, brought up the Irish impounding distress bill, the corn warehouse bill, and several private bills.

Papers were presented at the bar, namely—returns of the number of vesels which entered the East India Docks in the year 1824; accounts of the Equitable Loan Company; accounts of the East India Company; and accounts of the Surrey Canal Company.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 16.

Mr. S. WHITBREAD brought up the report on the Hyde-park turnpike bill; and after a few words from Mr. H. SUMMER, Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. DAVENPORT, it was ordered to be recommitted.

The report on the Edinburgh and Daikeith rail-road bill was brought up by Sir G. CLERK.

Sir R. FERGUSSON said, that upon the third reading of this bill he should take the sense of the house as to the propriety of permitting it to pass, it being, in his opinion, needless and objectionable.

WEST INDIA COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. MANNING moved the third reading of the West India Company's bill.

Mr. EVANS opposed it, on the ground that the bill would have the effect of placing the slave population in a worse condition than they were at present. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time this day six months.

Mr. T. WILSON said, that the employment of capital in the proposed company, by alleviating the distresses which were felt by the planters in the West Indies, would ameliorate the situation of the slaves.

Dr. LUSHINTGON opposed the bill. He thought, that to sanction this measure would be to act contrary to the resolutions of the house respecting the slave trade. The operations of the Company must necessarily be conducted by agents, and the consequence would be, that the slaves would endure worse treatment that if their immediate masters were on the spot. But this was not all. The difficulties in the way of manumission would be increased. All persons acquainted with the West Indies knew that manumission was frequently conferred by masters on their slaves by their wills as a recompense for long services or other such causes. This intimate connexion could not subsist between a numerous company and the slaves employed by them; and the slaves would become vested as it were in mortmain, the property of this company. Another objection was, that this measure would have the effect of perpetuating a system, of which the house had already expressed its decided reprobation.

Mr. HUME said the objection of his hon. and learned friend relative to the slaves being under the direction of agents, existed at present, and must always continue to do so. He thought that slaves would have a better chance of manumission for good behaviour from the company than from individual proprietors.

Sir I. COFFIN thought it a very good bill and hoped it would pass.

Mr. SYKES opposed the bill, against which he said, there were three prominent objections. The first was the difficulty of manumission; the second was, that it would continue the present deplorable system of slavery, and would enlist 40,000 additional enemies to the liberation of the negroes; and the third, that the price of West India produce would be increased. He thought that no measure deserved more close attention than this, and he hoped that it would be opposed by all those gentlemen who had declared themselves hostile to negro slavery.

Mr. R. GORDON said, the object of the bill was only to enable West India proprietors to borrow money from a company instead of from individuals. He denied the assertions of the hon. member for Hull, and contended that the condition of the slaves would be ameliorated by the passing of this bill.

Sir J. YORKE said he could not understand how under this bill, persons wishing to mortgage West India property would be in a better situation than they were at present.

Mr. F. BUXTON admitted that there was a reduction of the value of slave property, and that the bill would discourage the investment of capital in slaves. He thought, however, that the slaves were human beings, and should not be made matters of sale. He was of opinion that the effect of the bill would be to give greater power to the West-India interest, which, he thought, already possessed too much influ-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

REVIEWS EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

London Custom-House.---It had been known for some time that part of the foundation of this edifice had been giving way, and preparations were making for repairing it. They had commenced to repair it when the Long Room fell into the King's Warehouse, immediately below it. The workmen, &c., were fortunately alarmed by a sudden crack, which gave the whole of them just time to escape, or the consequence would have been fatal to many. The Custom-house cost more than a quarter of a million sterling.

WINDSOR.

Nothing can exceed the rapidity with which the whole of the improvements are now making, both in the interior and exterior of Windsor castle. The corridor which runs from the north-east corner to the new gateway has made great progress, and shews the decided improvements given to the quadrangle. The elevation of the south front is completed, and the workmen have partially commenced lowering the court-yard; in the course of which they discovered, at an inconsiderable depth below the surface, a few stone steps, apparently leading to a subterraneous apartment. The research being continued, it was found to be the entrance to an excavation, hollowed in the chalk to the depth of nearly eighty feet. From the peculiar construction of this pit, and the circumstance of no passage connecting it with any other part of the building being at all discernible, it is supposed that it had been employed, in days of feudal violence, as a place of confinement for the unhappy victims of civil dissensions.

PORTSMOUTH.

A project is set on foot for establishing both dry and wet docks, commodious warehouses, wharfs, &c. for merchant shipping, at Portsmouth. The site proposed for these docks is the great morass near Southsea Castle, where upwards of 100 acres of low lands, it is supposed, will afford every facility for carrying into execution the undertaking, which is to be effected by a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.* in shares of 100*l.* Shares to the amount of 10,000*l.* have been taken by inhabitants of Portsmouth, and applications have been made to the projectors, to unite with the intended Rail-ways.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The Dean and Chapter of Rochester have determined to restore the interior of Rochester Cathedral to its primitive state; the Corinthian altar-piece, put up at the time of the Reformation, is taken down, and has brought to view the whole of the original composition of the east end of the choir, consisting of three gothic arched recesses and windows, in the purest stily of the 13th century, and on scraping off the white-wash, the decorations of the high altar appeared, consisting of birds and beasts, *fleurs-de lys*, lilies, crescents, stars, scroll foliage, fleury-crosses, lace-work borders, &c. arranged in the most beautiful order, and finely contrasted in the colours, which consist of the brightest crimsons, purples, azures, greens, &c. Another antiquarian treasure has been discovered of equal curiosity. This is a monument, with the effigies of one of the early Bishops of Rochester, in his pontifical robes, judged to be of that period when the arts of sculpture and architecture were at the zenith of splendour, the reign of Edward the Third. The crosier, mitre, and robes, are tastefully disposed and gorgeously enriched; the crosier, with gilded foliage, and the mitre in diamonded compartments of jewellers work, the execution of which is in the highest degree elaborate. The outer robe is crimson, with gold embroidery and jewels; and the under robe purple, relieved by a vest of a pink colour and gold fringe. The gloves have jewels, and the shoes are embroidered.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bath Literary Institution.—Last month this splendid Establishment was opened to the subscribers and their friends. Upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Viscount Duncan, Lord James O'Brien, Lord and Lady Ashtown, Lord and Lady Southwell, and the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Bishop of Elphin, Hon. Mr. Clifford, Sir J. C. and Lady Hippisley, Sir J. P. and Lady Acland, Sir John and Lady Keane, Sir Joseph Huddart, Sir F. Baker, Colonel Palmer M. P. Wm. Dickinson, Esq. M. P. Mr. Parish Thomas Moore, Esq. Rev. W. L. Bowles, Rev. George Crabbe. &c. &c. This is a new æra in the history of Bath. Scarcely a century and half ago the Warm Springs were in little better state than when they were first discovered as a morass by the Royal Briton. The moras for many centuries covered the ruins of a Roman Temple, dedicated with the spirit of piety, which was strangely intermixed with pagan idolatry and military ambition, to the virgin representative of divine wisdom. The queen of Charles II. drank the waters from a plain cistern. In the 18th century, Bath grew suddenly from a village, or something little superior, to a noble city.—Sir George Gibbes, M. D. delivered, according to previous arrangement, the Inaugural Lecture.

LITERARY REPORT.

The venerable author of the Man of Feeling Henry Mackenzie is at present engaged on an autobiographical work, which cannot fail to be eminently interesting to the literary world. Except Bentham, Mr. Mackenzie is, we believe, the oldest living author in Great Britain. Johnson, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Reynolds, are all within his recollection; and in his own country, the great names of the Gregories, Beattie, Cullen, Reid, the Monroes, David Hume, Robertson, Adam Smith, Blair, Kames, Tytler, Monboddo, Black, Logan, and many others, must all be familiar to him as household words Mr. Mackenzie, notwithstanding his great age, is as fully in possession of all his faculties, as he was at five and twenty: and as his latter years have been passed among the highest literary characters of our own day, such a work as his cannot fail to be one of the most interesting ever published.

The Quarterly Review is no longer under the superintendence of Mr. Gifford. The new Editor is Mr. John Coleridge, the Barrister. The next number will give us "a taste of his quality" as Editor of the Quarterly: an office of which those only who know how many persons and parties the gentleman who occupies that office has to please and conciliate, can appreciate the difficulties.

The Memoirs of Madame de Genlis, which are shortly to appear, both in French and English, are among the most amusing works belonging to that interesting portion of French literature. The two volumes now in the press, consist of a vast number of anecdotes relative to the persons and events among which the early life of the authoress was passed. The brilliant society of Paris during the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. is admirably characterized, and illustrated with spirited and amusing anecdotes of its splendid farmers-general, its Bourets and its de la Popelinieres; its men of letters, Marmontel, the Abbé d'Olivet, D'Alembert, Saints Foix, Sauvigny, Colardeau, Voltaire, &c. &c. The interiors of convents, and of lordly mansions, are exhibited with the same fidelity and spirit: the Maréchale de Luxembourg and Madame de Boufflers, the arbitresses of fashion in their day—all the beauties and *beaux esprits*, and courtiers of the time, come out distinctly "in their habits as they lived." The cóteries of Versailles, the Isle Adam, Villers Coterets, and the Palais Royal, are all described with a brilliancy and animation which could only have been caught from long and constant observation: the intrigues of courtiers, the manners of princes, and the secret springs of many curious events, are all laid open to the view. It would be wrong to omit noticing the beautiful and interesting account given by the authoress, of her childhood; or not to allude to the many striking and well-told anecdotes which, in the hands of an able author, would furnish the theme of many a novel. To those who love reading for the solid information they receive from it, the Memoirs of Madame de Genlis will come recommended by the judicious observations on life, manners and morals, and by the ingenious and excellent remarks upon literature which are interspersed through them.

Though those acquainted with Parisian society know that Madame de Genlis is, even at this advanced stage of her life, as well qualified to write the Memoirs of her Times, as at any former period, it may be satisfactory to know that the work now publishing, was written long since, and that, as she herself states, she has only had to put together and arrange all the fragments of it. Madame de Genlis did not intend that her work should have been given to the world until after her death; but the large sum proffered by her booksellers (upwards of 50,000 fr.), induced her to change her resolution.

THE SUBALTERN.

(*Continued from our last.*)

CHAP. V.

I HAVE seldom looked upon scenery more romantic than that which surrounded the spot where we were commanded to halt. For the last four or five hours, we had been gradually ascending the mountains, and now found ourselves on the top of a green hill, which, when contrasted with the bold heights that begirt it, might be deemed a valley, though itself many thousand feet above the level of the sea. One side of this grassy platform appeared perfectly perpendicular. In this direction it was separated from a steep ridge by a narrow ravine, so deep and so rugged, that all attempts to behold its base were fruitless. On another side, it connected itself with the Quatracone; on a third, that by which we had advanced, it sloped gradually downwards till the view became lost in hanging forests; whilst behind us, only a little green declivity divided it from other similar hills, which afforded a comparatively smooth passage to the Foundery of St. Antonio.

It was here that, during the succession of battles which Soult had hazarded, about a month before, one division of the French army made several daring efforts to break the allied line; and where, in truth, the line was for a time completely broken. To this, the appearance of all things around bore ample testimony. Not only the ground of our encampment, but the whole of the pass, was

strewed with broken firelocks, pikes, caps, and accoutrements; whilst here and there a mound of brown earth, breaking in upon the uniformity of the green sod, marked the spot where some ten or twelve brave fellows lay asleep. In the course of my wanderings, too, I came upon sundry retired corners, where the remains of dead bodies—such remains as the wolves and vultures had left—lay still unburied; and these, by the direction in which they were turned towards one another, led me to conclude, that the contest had been desperate, and that the British troops had been gradually borne back to the very edge of the precipice. That some of them were driven beyond its edge, is indeed more than probable; for, at one place in particular, I remarked a little group of French and English soldiers lying foot to foot, close beside it.

I need not inform my reader, that eagles, vultures, and kites, are faithful followers of an army. These were particularly abundant here—whether because a more than ordinary supply of food was furnished to them, or that their nests were built among the rocks of the Quatracone, I know not; but they wheeled and careered over our heads so daringly, as almost to challenge a pursuit. I took my gun accordingly, on the morning after our arrival, and clambered up the face of the mountain; but all my efforts to get within shot of these wary creatures, proved abortive. The fatigue of the excursion was, however, more than compensated by the glorious prospect which it opened to my gaze; and which, though it may, perhaps, be equalled, cannot, I firmly believe, be surpassed in any quarter of the world.

From the top of the Quatracone the traveller looks down, not only upon the various scenery which all mountainous districts present, but upon the fertile plains of Gascony, the waters of the Bay of Biscay, and the level fields of the Asturias. The towns of Bayonne, St. Jean de Luz, Fontarabia, Irun, St. Sebastian's, Vittoria, and many others, lie beneath, diminished, indeed, into mere specks, but still distinguishable; whilst, southward, forests of pine, and groves of cork-trees, rugged precipices, and dark valleys, present a striking contrast to these abodes of man. The day on which I scaled the mountains chanced to be particularly favourable. There was not a cloud in the sky, nor the slightest haze in the atmosphere; and hence, though I failed in obtaining the object in quest of which I had quitted the camp, I returned to it in the evening more than usually delighted with the issue of my ramble.

We remained in this delightful position only two days, and on the morning of the 6th of September, once more struck our tents. Noon had passed, however, before we began to move; when taking the direction of the Foundery, we ascended the chain of green hills before us, till we had attained an eminence directly over the Bidaossa, and consequently within sight of the enemy's camp. Our march was by no means an agreeable one. We had scarcely left our ground when the rain began to fall in torrents, and as the baggage travelled more slowly than ourselves, we were doomed to wait a full hour upon the side of a bleak hill before any shelter against the storm could be dsecured. But such things in the life of a ldorier are too common to be much esteemed. The baggage arrived at last. Our tent was speedily pitched; our segars lighted; our wine mulled; our cloaks and blankets spread upon the ground; and ourselves as snug and as light-hearted as men could desire to be.

It is an invariable custom, when armies are in the field, for such corps as compose the advanced line to muster under arms every morning an hour before day-break. On the present occasion we formed the advance, a few picquets of the Spanish army being the only troops between us and the enemy; consequently we were roused from our comfortable lairs, and ordered under arms long before the dawn appeared. A close column was then formed, in which our men stood still as long as the darkness lasted; but when the eastern sky began to redden, they were permitted to pile their arms, and move about. And, in truth, the extreme chilliness which, in these regions in particular, accompanies the first approach of daylight, rendered such an indulgence extremely acceptable. We could not, however, venture far from our arms, because, if an attack should be made at all, this was exactly the hour at which we might look for it; but we contrived, at least, to keep our blood in circulation, by running round them.

The approach of day among the Pyrenees, in the month of September, is a spectacle which it falls not to the lot of every man to witness; and it is one which can hardly be imagined by him who has not beheld it. For some time after the grey twilight breaks, you behold around you only one huge sea of mist, which, gradually rising, discloses, by fits, the peak of some rugged hills, and giving to it the appearance of a real island in a real ocean. By and by, the mountains become everywhere distinguishable, looming, as a sailor would say, large through the haze; but the valleys continue long enshrouded, the fogs which hang upon them yielding only to the rays of the noon-day sun. Along a valley immediately beneath our present position, a considerable column of French infantry made their way, during one of the late actions; and so perfect was the cover afforded by the mist, that, though the sun had risen some time, they penetrated, wholly unobserved, to the brow of the hill. On the present occasion no such attempt was made; but we were kept at our post till the fog had so far dispersed as to render objects half way down the gorge distinctly visible; as soon as this occurred, the column was dismissed, and we betook ourselves each to his favourite employment.

For myself, my constant occupation, whenever circumstances would permit, was to wander about, with a gun over my shoulder, and a dog or two hunting before me, not only in quest of game, but for the purpose of viewing the country to the best advantage, and making, if possible, my own observations upon the different positions of the hostile armies. For this purpose, I seldom took a direction to the rear, generally strolling on towards the advanced picquets, and then bending my course to the right or left, according as the one or the other held out to me the best prospect of obtaining an accurate survey of both encampments. On the present occasion, I turned my steps towards the heights of San Marcial. This was the point which Soult assailed with the greatest vigour, in his vain attempt to raise the siege of St. Sebastian's, at the very time when the assault of that city was proceeding. It was defended on that day by Spaniards, and Spaniards only, whom Lord Wellington's despatch represented to have repulsed the enemy with great gallantry; for my own part, I could not but admire the bravery of the troops who, however superior in numbers, ventured to attack a position so commanding. The heights of San Marcial rise so abruptly over the bed of the Bidaossa, that in many places it was only by swinging myself from bough to bough, that I managed to descend them at all; yet a column of fifteen thousand Frenchmen forced their way nearly to the summit, and would have probably succeeded in carrying even that, but for the opportune arrival of a brigade of British guards. These latter were not, indeed, engaged, but they acted as a reserve, and the very sight of them inspired the Spanish division with courage sufficient to maintain their ground, and check the farther progress of the assailants.

From the brow of these heights I obtained a tolerably distinct view of the French encampment for a considerable distance, both to the right and left. The range of hills which it occupied was in some points less lofty, in others even more rugged and more lofty than that on which I now stood. Between me and it flowed the Bidaossa, through a valley narrow, indeed, not more perhaps than a gun-shot across, but rich and beautiful in the extreme, not only on account of the shaggy woods which in a great measure overspread it, but because of the luxuriant corn-fields, meadows, and farm-houses which lay scattered along both banks of the river. The outposts of the French army occupied their own side of this vale, their sentinels being posted at the river's brink; ours, that is the Spanish picquets, were stationed about half way down the hill, and sent their videttes no farther than its base. For the white tents of the British army I looked round in vain. These were generally pitched in woody hollows, so as to skreen them entirely from the gaze of the enemy, and to shelter their inmates as much as might be, from the storms; but the well-built huts of the French soldiers were, in many places, distinguishable. Certainly, a Frenchman is far more expert in the art of hutting himself than a soldier of any other nation. The domiciles upon which I now gazed were not like those lately occupied by us, composed of branches of trees only, covered over with twigs and withering leaves, and devoid of chimneys by which smoke might escape: on the contrary, they were good, substantial cottages, with clay walls and regularly thatched roofs, and erected in long straight streets; the camp of each brigade or battalion having more the appearance of a settled village, than of the temporary abiding place of troops on active service. By the aid of my telescope I could perceive the French soldiers, some at drill, others at play, near the huts, nor could I help admiring the perfect light-heartedness which seemed to pervade men who had been so lately beaten.

At this period, the right of the French army occupied the high ground above the village of Andaye, and rested upon the sea; while our left, taking in the towns of Irun and Fonta-

rabia, rested upon the sea also. The French left was stationed upon a mountain called La Rhune, and was supported by a strongly fortified post, up the hill, or rather, the wild of the Hermitage. Our right, again, was posted in the pass of Roncesvalles, and along the mountains beyond it; but from the spot which I now occupied, it could not be descried. Thus the valley of the Bidaossa alone separated us from one another, though that may appear a barrier sufficient, when the extreme steepness of its banks is considered.

Having remained here long enough to satisfy my curiosity, I turned my steps homewards, taking the direction of the deep valley which lay beneath our camp. Having, with some difficulty, reached its base, I was particularly struck with the extreme loneliness, the more than usual stillness, of all things about me. I looked round in vain for game. Not a living creature seemed to tenant the glen,—there was not a bird of any kind or description among the branches, but a death-like silence prevailed, the very breezes being shut out, and the very leaves motionless. I sat down by the edge of a little stream, somewhat weary, and oppressed with thirst, yet I felt a strong disinclination to drink, the water looked so slimy and blue I could not fancy it. I rose again and pursued its course, hoping to reach some turn where it might present a more tempting appearance. At length thirst overcame me, and though there was no improvement in the hue of the water, I had stooped down and applied my lips to its surface, when, accidentally casting my eye a little to the right, I beheld a man's arm stricking up from the very centre of the rivulet. It was black and putrid, and the nails had dropt from some of the fingers. Of course, I started to my feet without tasting the polluted element, nor could I resist a momentary squeamishness at the idea of having narrowly escaped drinking this tincture of human carcases.

In this manner I continued to while away four or five days, strolling about amid some of the wildest scenes which nature is capable of producing, whenever the weather would permit, and amusing myself in the best way I could, under cover of the canvass, when the rains descended and the winds blew. Among other matters, I discovered, in the course of these rambles, two remarkable caves, having the appearance rather of deserted mines, than of natural cavities; but I had not an opportunity of exploring them, for on the morning which I had intended to devote to that purpose, we once more abandoned our camp, and moved to a new position. This was a little distant, about two miles from Irun, and a mile from the high road, at the foot of those mountains which we had so lately occupied, and it proved one of the most agreeable posts of any which had been assigned to us since our landing. There we remained stationary till the advance of the army into France, and as the business of one day very much resembled that of another, I shall not weary my reader by narrating its regular order, but state, in few words, only some of the most memorable of the adventures which occurred.

In the first place, the main business of the army was to fortify its position, by throwing up redoubts here and there, wherever scope for a redoubt could be found. Secondly, frequent [illegible]ere paid by myself and others to Irun and Fontarabia, towns of which little can be said in praise at any time, and certainly nothing at present. They were both entirely deserted, at least by the more respectable of their inhabitants; the latter, indeed, was in ruins, crowded with Spanish soldiers, muleteers, followers of the camp, sutlors, and adventurres. The keepers of gaming-houses had, indeed, remained, and they reaped no inconsiderable harvest from their guests; but with the exception of these, and of other characters not more pure than these, few of the original tenants of houses now occupied them. Again, there was a capital trouting stream before us in the Bidoassa, of which my friend and myself made good use. And here I cannot but remark upon the excellent understanding which prevailed between the hostile armies, and their genuine magnanimity towards one another. Many a time have I waded half across the little river, on the opposite banks, of which the enemy's picquets were posted, whilst they come down in crowds only to watch my success, and to point out particular pools or eddies where the best sport was to be had. On such occasions, the sole precaution which I took was to dress myself in scarlet, and then I might approach within a few yards of their sentries without risk of molestation.

It fell to my lot one morning, whilst the corps lay here, to go out in command of a foraging party. We were directed to proceed along the banks of the river,—to bring back as much green corn, or, rather, ripe corn, for though unreaped, the corn was perfectly ripe,—as our horses could carry. On this occasion I had charge of twenty men, totally unarmed, and about fifty horses and mules; and, I must confess, that I was not without apprehension that a troop of French cavalry would push across the stream and cut us off. Of course, I made every disposition for a hasty retreat, desiring the men to cast loose their led animals, should any such event occur, and to make the best of their way to the picquets; but happily we were permitted to cut down the maize at our leisure, and to return with it unmolested. But enough of these details,—as soon as I have related the particulars of an excursion which a party of us made to St. Sebastian's, for the purpose of amusing, as we best could, the period of inaction.

I have already stated, that the citadel, after enduring all the miseries of a bombardment during a whole week, finally surrendered, on the 8th of September. It was now the 15th, when myself, with two or three others—being desirous of examining the condition of a place which had held out so long and so vigorously against the efforts of its besiegers—mounted our horses soon after sunrise, and set forth. The road by which we travelled was both sound and level, running through the pass of Irun, a narrow winding gorge, overhung on both sides by rugged precipices, which, in some places, are hardly fifty yards apart. This we followed for about twelve miles, when, striking off to the left, we made our way, by a sort of cross-road, over hill and dale, till we found ourselves among the orchards which crown the heights immediately above the town. We had directed our course thither, because a medical friend, who was left in charge of such of the wounded as could not be moved, had taken up his quarters here in a large farm-house, which he had converted into a temporary hospital; and to him we looked for beds and entertainment. Nor were we disappointed;—we found both, and both greatly superior in quality to any which had fallen to our lot since we landed.

The reader will easily believe that a man who has spent some of the best years of his life amid scenes of violence and bloodshed, must have witnessed many spectacles highly revolting to the purest feelings of our nature; but a more appalling picture of war passed by—of war in its darkest colours,—those which distinguish it when its din is over—than was presented by St. Sebastians, and the country in its immediate vicinity, I certainly never beheld. Whilst an army is stationary in any district, you are wholly unconscious of the work of devastation which is proceeding—you see only the hurry and pomp of hostile operations. But, when the tide has rolled on, and you return by chance to the spot over which it has last swept, the effect upon your own mind is such, as cannot even be imagined by him who has not experienced it. Little more than a week had elapsed, since the division employed in the siege of St. Sebastians had moved forward. Their trenches were not yet filled up, nor their batteries demolished; yet the former had, in some places, fallen in of their own accord, and the latter were beginning to crumble to pieces. We passed them by, however, without much notice. It was, indeed, impossible not to acknowledge, that the perfect silence which prevailed was far more awful than the bustle and stir that lately prevailed there; whilst the dilapidated condition of the convent, and of the few cottages which stood near it, stripped as they were of roofs, doors, and windows, and perforated with cannon shot, inspired us, now that they were deserted, with sensations somewhat gloomy. But these were trifling—a mere nothing, when compared with the feelings which a view of the town itself excited.

As we pursued the main road, and approached St. Sebastians by its ordinary entrance, we were at first surprised at the slight degree of damage done to its fortifications by the fire of our batteries. The walls and battlements beside the gateway appeared wholly uninjured, the very embrasures being hardly defaced. But the delusion grew gradually more faint as we drew nearer, and had totally vanished before we reached the glacis. We found the draw-bridge fallen down across the ditch, in such a fashion, that the endeavour to pass it was not without danger. The folding gates were torn from their hinges, one lying flat upon the ground, and the other leaning against the wall; whilst our own steps, as we moved along the arched passage, sounded loud and melancholy.

Having crossed this, we found ourselves at the commencement of what had once been the principal street in the place. No doubt it was, in its day, both neat and regular; but of the houses, nothing more remained except the outward shells, which, however, appeared to be of an uniform height and style of architecture. As far as I could judge, they stood five stories from the ground, and were faced with a sort of free-stone, so thoroughly blackened and defiled, as to be hardly cognizable. The street itself was moreover, choked up with heaps of rubus, among which were strewed

about fragments of household furniture and clothing, mixed with caps, military accoutrements, round shot, pieces of shells, and all the other implements of strife. Neither were there wanting other evidences of the drama which had been lately acted here, in the shape of dead bodies, putrefying, and infecting the air with the most horrible stench. Of living creatures, on the other hand, not one was to be seen, not even a dog or a cat; indeed, we travessed the whole city, without meeting more than six human beings. These, from their dress and abject appearance, struck me as being some of the inhabitants who had survived the assault. They looked wild and haggard, and moved about here and there, poking among the ruins, as if they were either in search of the bodies of their slaughtered relatives, or hoped to find some little remnant of their property. I remarked, that two or three of them carried bags over their arms into which they thrust every trifling article of copper or iron which came in their way.

From the streets, each of which resembled, in every particular, that which we had first entered, we proceeded towards the breach, where a dreadful spectacle awaited us. We found it covered—literally covered—with fragments of dead carcases, to bury which it was evident that no effectual attempt had been made. I afterwards learned, that the Spanish corps which had been left to perform this duty, instead of burying, endeavoured to burn the bodies; and hence the half-consumed limbs and trunks which were scattered about, the effluvia arising from which was beyond conception overpowering. We were heartily glad to quit this part of the town, and hastened, by the nearest covered way, to the Castle.

Our visit to it soon convinced us, that in the idea which we had formed of its vast strength, we were greatly deceived. The walls were so feebly built, that in some places, where no shot could have struck them, they were rent from top to bottom by the recoil of the guns which surmounted them. About twenty heavy pieces of ordnance, with a couple of mortars, composed the whole artillery of the place; whilst there was not a single bomb-proof building in it, except the Governor's house. A large bake-house, indeed, was bomb-proof, because it was hollowed out of the rock; but the barracks were everywhere perforated and in ruins. That the garrison must have suffered fearfully during the week's bombardment, everything in and about the place gave proof. Many holes were dug in the earth, and covered over with large stones, into which, no doubt, the soldiers had crept for shelter; but these were not capable of protecting them, at least in sufficient numbers.

Among other places, we strolled into what had been the hospital. It was a long room, containing, perhaps, twenty truckle beds eads, all of which were entire, and covered with straw palliasses; of these, by far the greater number were dyed with blood; but only one had a tenant. We approached, and lifting a coarse sheet which covered it, we found the body of a mere youth, evidently not more than seventeen years of age. There was the mark of a musket ball through his breast; but he was so fresh—had suffered so little from the effects of decay, that we found he had been left to perish of neglect.—I trust we were mistaken. We covered him up again, and quitted the place.

We had now gratified our curiosity to the full, and turned our backs upon St. Sebastians, not without a chilling sense of the horrible points in our profesion. But this gradually wore off as we approached the quarters of our host, and soon gave place to the more cheering influence of a substantial dinner, and a few cups of indifferently good wine. We slept soundly after our day's journey, and, starting next morning with the lark, we returned to our beautiful encampment above Irun.

(To be Continued.)

THE POACHER,

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

SEEK we yon glades, where the proud oak o'ertops
Wide-waving seas of birch and hazel copse,
Leaving between deserted isles of land,
Where stunted heath is patch'd with ruddy sand;
And lonely on the waste the yew is seen,
Or straggling hollies spread a brighter green.
Here, little worn, and winding dark and steep,
Our scarce-mark'd path descends yon dingle deep:
Follow---but heedful, cautious of a trip,---
In earthly mire philosophy may slip.
Step slow and wary o'er that swampy stream,
Till, guided by the charcoal's smothering steam,
We reach the frail yet barricaded door
Of hovel form'd for poorest of the poor;
No hearth the fire, no vent the smoke receives,
The walls are wattles, and the covering leaves;
For, if such hut, our forest statutes say,
Rise in the progress of one night and day,
(Though placed where still the Conqueror's hosts o'erawe,
And his son's stirrup shines the badge of law,)
The builder claims the unenviable boon,
To tenant dwelling, framed as slight and soon
As wigwam wild, that shrouds the native frore
On the bleak coast of frost-barr'd Labrador.*
Approach, and through the unlatticed window peep---
Nay, shrink not back, the inmate is asleep;
Sunk mid yon sordid blankets, till the sun
Stoop to the west, the plunderer's toils are done.
Loaded and primed, and prompt for desperate hand,
Rifle and fowling-piece beside him stand,
While round the hut are in disorder laid
The tools and booty of his lawless trade;
For force or fraud, resistance or escape,
The crow, the saw, the bludgeon, and the crape.
His pilfer'd powder in yon nook he hoards,
And the filch'd lead the church's roof affords---
(Hence shall the rector's congregation fret,
That, while his sermon's dry, his walls are wet.)
The fish-spear barb'd, the sweeping net are there,
Doe-hides, and pheasant-plumes, and skins of hare,
Cordage for toils, and wiring for the snare.
Barter'd for game from chase or warren won,
Yon cask holds *moonlight*,† run when moon was none;
And late-snatch'd spoils lie stow'd in hutch apart,
To wait the associate higgler's evening cart.

Look on his pallet foul, and mark his rest:
What scenes perturb'd are acting in his breast!
His sable brow is wet and wrung with pain,
And his dilated nostril toils in vain.
For short and scant the breath each effort draws,
And, 'twixt each effort, Nature claims a pause.
Beyond the loose and sable neck-cloth stretch'd,
His sinewy throat seems by convulsions twitch'd,
While the tongue falters, as to utterance loath,
Sounds of dire import---watch-word, threat, and oath.
Though stupified by toil and drugg'd with gin
The body sleep, the restless guest within
Now plies on wood and wold his lawless trade,
Now in the fangs of justice wakes dismay'd.---
"Was that wild start of terror and despair,
Those bursting eye-balls, and that wilder'd air,
Signs of compunction for a murder'd hare?
Do the locks bristle and the eye-brows arch
For grouse or partridge massacred in March?"
No, scoffer, no! Attend, and mark with awe,
There is no wicket in the gate of law!
He that would e'er so slightly set ajar
That awful portal must undo each bar;
Tempting occasion, habit, passion, pride,
Will join to storm the breach, and force the barrier wide.
That ruffian, whom true men avoid and dread,
Whom bruisers, poachers, smugglers, call Black Ned,
Was Edward Mansell once;---the lightest heart
That ever play'd on holiday his part!
The leader he in every Christmas game,
The harvest-feast grew blither when he came,
And liveliest on the chords the bow did glance,
When Edward named the tune and led the dance.
Kind was his heart, his passions quick and strong,
Hearty his laugh, and jovial was his song;
And, if he loved a gun, his father swore
"'Twas but a trick of youth, would soon be o'er,
Himself had done the same some thirty years before."
But he, whose humours spurn law's awful yoke,
Must herd with those by whom law's bonds are broke.
The common dread of justice soon allies
The clown, who robs the warren or excise,
With sterner fellons train'd to act more dread,
Even with the wretch by whom his fellow bled.
Then,---as in plagues the foul contagions pass,
Leavening and festering the corrupted mass,---
Guilt leagues with guilt, while mutual motives draw,
Their hope impunity, their fear the law;
Their foes, their friends, their rendezvous the same.
Till the revenue baulk'd, or pilfer'd game,
Flush the young culprit, and example leads
To darker villany and direr deeds.
Wild howl'd the wind the forest glades along,
And oft the owl renew'd her dismal song;
Around the spot where erst he felt the wound,
Red William's spectre walk'd his midnight round.
When o'er the swamp he cast his blighting look,
From the green marshes of the stagnant brook
The bittern's sullen shout the sedges shook!
The waning moon, with storm-presaging gleam,
Now gave and now withheld her doubtful beam;
The old Oak stoop'd his arms, then flung them high,
Bellowing and groaning to the troubled sky---
'Twas then that, couch'd amid the brushwood sere,
In Malwood-walk young Mansell watch'd the deer.
The fattest buck received his deadly shot---
The watchful keeper heard, and sought the spot.
Stout were their hearts, and stubborn was their strife,
O'erpower'd at length the Outlaw drew his knife!
Next morn a corpse was found upon the fell---
The rest his waking agony may tell!

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* Such is the law in the New Forest, Hampshire, tending greatly to increase the various settlements of thieves, smugglers, and deer stealers, who infest it. In the forest courts the presiding judge wears, as a badge of office, an antique stirrup, said to have been that of William Rufus. See Mr. William Rose's spirited poem entitled "The Red King."

† A cant name for smuggled spirits.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to the[illegible]s.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH 1825.

(*Continued from the page* 529.)

ence. Mr. Fox, many years ago, said, that there was no body in the state so well represented as the West-India interest. He had seen a paragraph in a Jamaica paper, in which it was stated that the West-India trade could put forth a phalanx of 200 members to support their interest. (A laugh.) He did not wish the influence of that body to be increased, as it certainly would be by the present bill; for every person who held a share in the company would be interested in the continuance of slavery. Several members of the house were last year directors of the company and he would wish to know the reasons which induced them to leave it.

Mr. W. Horton approved of the bill, and said that the comfort of the slave was always proportionate to the welfare of the master. It would be unjust to the planters not to pass the bill.

Mr. Brougham had a decided objection to the bill, not on account of a wish to prevent the incorporation of joint stock companies, though he admitted that in general such companies were most mischievous when not laid under very tight and close restrictions, and watched narrowly in their proceedings; but his objection to the bill rested on grounds of greater import. He entreated the house not to be led away with the idea—the vain imagination—that they were legislating upon a private act of Parliament. The bill was a measure which affected property all over the West Indies; it affected the comfort of the negro slave, man, woman, and child, in the whole West India colonies. If he understood the measure aright, it was one for exasperating to a degree incalculable every one of the mischiefs, already sufficiently great, attending upon negro slavery. If he could not demonstrate this to the satisfaction of every member in the house, he would be content to withdraw his opposition to the bill. [Some interruption.] If the house felt any difficulty in attending to the subject at that moment, he would move an adjournment of the question to a time when they felt themselves more fit to legislate upon the limbs, liberty, and lives of 800,000 human beings. (Hear.) He fearlessly challenged any man, however zealous in support of the bill, to get rid of the objection which he had stated to it. What was at present the only security which slaves had for any thing like mild or just treatment? It was, that it was the interest of the master to treat them kindly. But if he lived away from them, if 3,000 miles of sea were interjected between him and the slaves, every man living must admit that the latter would have but little chance of mild and just treatment. (Hear.) It was already admitted that incalculable evils resulted from the non-residence of the planters. That non-residence was always the excuse made for these evils. "My Lord such a one," it was said, "or Mr. such another thing, would treat his slaves well if he lived on his estate; but he lives in London or Liverpool, and is obliged to trust the management of his estates to an overseer." Now what did the bill propose to do? To form a company of 40,000 persons necessarily absent from the West Indies. It might be said that one person would hold a great many shares; but the number of the shareholders made little difference. Be they few or many, the comfort of the slaves would depend upon those who were thousands of miles from the [illegible] It was as it were putting the happiness of the slaves in a state of mortmain. The bill would add to the evil of non-residence a more probable cause of ill treatment of the slaves—that was, that the property of the shareholders in the slaves would be ideal. There would in fact be no direct owner of the slaves at all. This was carrying on joint-stock companies with a vengeance. He had no objections to the formation of joint-stock companies for establishing bank, or making canals or rail-ways, but he would never consent to put the happiness of 800,000 negroes at the mercy of one of them. Suppose the negroes on an estate should be maltreated, where was the remedy to be found? In the board of directors of the company—a most excellent responsibility forsooth. He might hope for a security for the good treatment of slaves in the character of particular planters; but it would be in vain to seek for it amongst a board of directors—the deputies of shareholders, who had no more than an ideal property in the negroes. What was bad before the bill would be made ten thousand fold worse, and by passing it, the house would sacrifice the little chance which existed of correcting West India abuses for the love of establishing joint stock companies, and encouraging a traffic in their shares. (Hear.)

Mr. Baring said, that the object of the bill was not as the hon. member seemed to think, to enable a company to buy up West India property, but only to enable them to trade as West India merchants. If the measure could have any reference to the question of the slave trade all, it would, he believed, have a tendency to prevent that traffic. He had no apprehension that any acts of opression would be permitted under a company which was compelled to publish an account of its proceedings once a year. Having alluded to the subject of the slave trade, he could not avoid expresing his indignation at the fact, that that trade was at present carried on with the most unblushing effrontery by the great continental powers. (Hear) In France, not the slightest attempt was made to disguise the fact. By other countries which attempted to disguise it, the traffic was attended with greater cruelty. This was a most lamentable state of things, after all the sacrifices which this country had made. More misery was, he believed, now connected with the slave-trade than at any period since it had attracted the attention of the British Parliament. (Hear.)

Mr. W. Smith, said there was nothing in the bill which prevented the company from purchasing slaves. The hon. member who spoke last had said, that an annual account of the company's proceedings was to be made public; but a clause to that effect had only been introduced at a late stage of the bill; originally it was not intended that the bill should contain any such clause. The hon. gentleman sat down by declaring that the scheme in question would be a losing one to those who engaged in it It was an attempt to prop a sinking interest; but he did not believe it would be a successful one.

Mr. R. Ellis supported the bill, and insisted that the negroes in the West India islands would be much benefitted by its operation. The object of the company would be to lend their money, and by no means (of their choice) to become proprietors of estates. As the trade of the West India merchants was better far than that of the planter, they would always be inclined to avoid foreclosure upon mortagages, where it was posible.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For the bill, 103 | Against it, 25 | Majority, 78.

After which, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Foreign Affairs.—Right of Search.

Mr. Canning laid upon the table the copy of a treaty between Great Britain and the King of Sweden and Norway, for the prevention of illicit dealing in African slaves. The right hon. gentleman said, in a very low tone of voice, that Sweden herself was not at all suspected of being engaged in this nefarious traffic, but that, unfortunately, it was believed her flag had been made use of to cover the cargoes belonging to other nations. The object of his Majesty's Government was, of course, to extend the power of searching for slaves in suspected vessels as far as possible; and this request (as we understood the right hon. gentleman), on the part of Sweden had been acceded to. He was sorry (we took him to add) that another treaty to the same effect, which had been alluded to in the Royal speech—a treaty with the United States of America—had not yet been accomplished.

Convention Between Great Britain and Russia.

Mr. Canning laid upon the table the copy of a convention between this country and the Emperor of Russia, touching some claims set up by the Russian Government, about three years ago, to certain territory on the north-west coast of America; but from the evident weakness under which the right hon. gentleman laboured, we were unable to collect even the effect of his observations.

South America.

Mr. Canning laid upon the table a copy of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the kingdom of Great Britain and the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

Sir Robert Wilson said, that he looked upon this treaty as only the first of a series which were to be formed between this country and the States of South America generally. The document was a glorious avowal, and one which he trusted would be long remembered, of the homage done by the greatest and purest country in the old world to the progress of civilization in the new. It was to the immoral honour of the powerful and rising people with whom we were now connecting ourselves, that, in casting off a yoke which degraded and enslaved them, they had sullied their triumph by no act of cruelty, or even of revenge. He could not but believe that the policy which had been pursued by England would be as profitable to her as it was now creditable; and the right hon. gentleman opposite, who had laid the papers on the table, had his (Sir R. Wilson's) warmest thanks for the part that he had taken in it.

Breach of Privilege.

Mr. Curteis rose to complain of a misrepresentation of a late speech of his by a respectable daily paper. *The Morning Herald*, but

The Speaker begged to inform the honourable gentleman, that, unless he meant to conclude by moving to bring the offender to

the bar of the house, the course he was taking was irregular.

Mr. CURTEIS then declined proceeding.

COMBINATION LAWS.

SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from the journeymen coachmakers of Bath, praying that the combination laws might not be revived.

Mr. HUME presented a similar petition from the shoemaker of Newcastle.

Mr. W. SMITH presented a petition from certain Dissenters at Exeter, in favour of the Roman Catholic claims.

LABOUR OF CHILDREN IN COTTON-FACTORIES.

Mr. HOBHOUSE presented a petition in favour of his bill on this subject, from a number of master spinners in the county of Lancaster.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

On the motion that the house should resolve itself into a committee upon this bill.

Mr. LESTER took several objections to the intended operation of it. By a better distribution of the judicial power as we already possessed it, in his opinion, the third circuit proposed might be made out without any additional labour to the judges. By putting three judges only, which would be quite sufficient, into the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench and Exchequer, three judges would be left to spare, and thus the new circuit was provided for. He was also very desirous to see the Welsh judgeships abolished altogether; nothing could be more improper, or inconvenient, or unconstitutional, than the having the same man one day a judge, the next day a barrister, and the next day a politician.

The house then went into the committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that it would be unnecessary for him to preface his resolution with any protracted observations on this subject. They all admired and felt the benefit at the manner in which justice was administered in this country, and it was ever an object with Parliament that the important situations of judges should be filled by persons in every way competent to discharge the duties of those high offices. With this view the Legislature had passed several acts from time to time, providing suitable incomes for the Judges and removing from them every thing which could in any degree lessen their dignity or diminish their respectability in the eyes of those for whose benefit they were appointed to administer justice. It was to those two objects he would confine himself on the present occasion. His motion would not extend to the Welsh Judges. His first object would be to carry into effect a recommendation of the commission appointed to inquire into courts of justice in England—namely, to prevent the sale of certain offices in their patronage by the Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. (Hear, hear.) This was a practice, which he would not say compromised the personal respectability of the eminent individuals who might hold those situations, but most certainly it did not tend to add any thing to the dignity of their judicial characters. It was true the sale of those offices by the Chief Justices was of great antiquity; for in an act passed under one of our ancient Kings for the abolition of the sale of offices, the offices to which he now alluded were particularly exempted. But as he did not think that the antiquity of any practice was a sufficient ground for its continuance beyond the period of its utility, he should propose the abolition of the present as inconsistent with the high judicial dignity to which it was permitted as a source of emolument. He would state to the committee what were the situations, the sale of which he proposed to prevent in future first, observing that they formed part of the income of the situation of Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas. They were reckoned as income, but it was well known that the emolument to be derived from them was very uncertain. A man might come into office as Chief Justice at an advanced period of life, and find all the offices of which he had the disposal filled by persons much younger than himself: the chances then were, that during a long period, perhaps the whole of his life not one of them might become vacant, while his successor, after a few years in office, might derive the advantage of having them all become vacant. This in itself was a strong objection to the sale of the situations, as it was contrary to every principle of justice that that which was considered as part of the salary and emolument of individuals of such high judicial rank should be left to depend on chance. (Hear.) The offices in the gift of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and which he was allowed to sell, were—1st, the office of chief clerk, a situation of great importance; the clerk of the treasury; and *custos brevium*, and *filazer exigenter*. These were offices of high trust, and of very considerable emoluments, which might now be sold by the Lord Chief Justice. Besides these there were a number of minor offices, though still producing large incomes in the gift of the Chief Clerk, and might be sold by him; and if it was proper that the Chief Justice should not be allowed to sell the situations in his patronage, it was also right that the same principle should be extended to the Chief Clerk, who derived under him. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas had also a number of offices at his disposal, a greater number, indeed than the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. It was not necessary to trouble the committee with a detail of them, as they would all be stated in the bill which he should introduce. Suffice it then to say, that the same principle would be applied in both courts. Another object which he had in view was to prevent the fees received by the judges from being made a part of their salaries. This was wholly unbecoming the situation which those eminent persons held. (Hear, hear.) It might happen that a suitor might refuse to pay his fees, and it would be absolutely necessary for the judge to take steps to enforce it, or else to forfeit that from which a portion of his income was derived. This, it must be admitted, was placing those learned persons in a painful and delicate situation. (Hear.) With respect to the fees themselves, he did not propose to deal with them. He would say let them be collected, as heretofore, by the present officers, and let them (after deducting the officer's salary) be paid into the Exchequer, to form a fund out of which part of the increased expenses of the new arrangement should be defrayed. The situation of the puisne judges was different from that of the Chief Justices and Chief Baron. They had 4,000l. a year, part of which was paid out of the civil list, part from fees, and the deficiency, if any was made up out of the consolidared fund. They were obliged at the end of three months to make a return on oath of the sums received in fees. So that, in fact, they were in some sort made public accountants, which he thought was altogether unbecoming their high judicial situations. These were the chief points to which he wished to direct the attention of the committees, for at present he did not intend to go upon the other recommendations of the commission for inquiry into the courts of justice. They would be attended to in the proper time. As the sale of the particular offices he had mentioned formed part of the salary or emoluments of the Chief Justices, it was right that a fair compensation should be given for the abolition of that sale. At present, the fixed salary which the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench derived from the civil list, was 4,000l. a-year, liable to some deductions for land-tax, and some other fees and duties charged upon it. The remainder of his income was made up of fees and emoluments from various sources, which made in the gross about 9,200l., and deducting the land-tax and other charges, it might be estimated at some few hundreds less than 9,000l. It was hard to calculate the value of the offices which he had a right to sell, because to one judge they might produce an immense sum, and to another they might be wholly unproductive. Looking at the situation, at its high rank, and its laborious and important duties he thought it would not be too high when he fixed the salary of the chief justice at 10,000l. a-year, in lieu of all present fees and emoluments. Next he came to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. That office was, as every body knew, in rank and dignity, as well as in its importance, in every respect inferior to that of Chief Justice of the King's Bench. However, as he would be called upon to give up the patronage of the valuable places he now held, he did not consider that 8,000l. a-year would be too much. It was certainly more than the present amount of the fees and emolument of the office, but taking all the circumstances into consideration, there ought not to be too great a difference between the salaries of the two chiefs. (The right hon. gentleman here let his voice fall, so that the remainder of the sentence was not distinctly heard in the gallery.) The next judicial officer to whose situation he should call the attention of the committee was the Master of the Rolls, which was higher in rank than that of the Common Pleas, and next to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The situation of that judge was peculiar in this respect—that his salary had not been raised when the last augmentation took place in the salaries of the other judges. This was owing to the great delicacy and disinterestedness of the then Master of the Rolls (Sir Wm. Grant), and he must say that his disinterestedness on the occasion had not met with the reward it merited. But if sufficient justice was not done to the situation at that time, there was no reason why it should not be at the present. The salary which that judge received, was not in all 4,000l. a year. It was true, this office was connected with the Court of Chancery, but it was not his intention to introduce any measure connected with that court (beyond the augmentation of the salaries of the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor, until the house had got the report of the commission appointed to inquire into that court. He should

propose to give to the Master of the Rolls a salary of 7,000l. a-year. The same sum he would propose to the Chief Baron of the exchequer—an office of high importance, and always requiring the appointment of a good equity lawyer. The salary of the Vice-Chancellor he proposed to raise from 5,000l. to 6,000l. a-year. With respect to the Puisne Judges, he thought the pecuniary emoluments of their situation ought to be such as to enable them to discharge their high duties in a manner becoming the rank they held. From the characters and talents required in those who might be appointed to those situations, it would be unfair to make the emoluments so low as to deter men of talent and great professional knowledge and practice from accepting appointments to them. His idea was to make them objects of honourable ambition to men of talent, while yet in the vigour of their age, and before some bodily ailment unfitted them for the more active duties of professional practice. (Hear.) With this view, he would propose that their salary should be 6,000l. a-year. It was true, they had nothing to give up: they had no fees to relinquish; but he thought it desirable that the advantages of the situation should be such as that those who were appointed to it should not be anxious to get out as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.) From the manner in which his remarks had been received by the committee, he did trust that what he had proposed would be agreeable to the house. The right hon. gentleman then recapitulated the object he wished to obtain by the bill, and in conclusion expressed a hope that no mistaken notion of economy would induce any hon. gentleman to oppose propositions which, in his opinion, and in that of many others who had gravely considered the subject, would contribute so much to the dignity of the high judicial offices of the country. The right honourable gentleman then presented his resolution; but before it was read, he again rose and said he had omitted to state that the sale of the offices of Chief Clerk, Custos Brevium, and other offices in the immediate disposal of the Chief justices, should cease the moment the proposed bill became a law. There were however, some offices at present at the disposal of the Chief Clerk to which it was not for the present intended to apply the same rule, and on this ground the chief clerk, and some other high officers, derived their authority to sell certain subordinate offices, from having themselves purchased their own situations. It would not be fair, therefore, to take from them the benefits of the purchase which the law sanctioned. It was not, therefore intended to interfere with their interests.

The resolution was then read. It embraced all the alterations which we have given above.

On the question being put from the chair,

Mr. DENMAN said he concurred with so much of what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman, that before he adverted to the points where he differed, he would state what those were in which he agreed. He agreed in that proposition which went to prevent the fees taken in courts of justice from forming any part of the salaries of judges. He also admitted, that if the presentation to certain offices, whether by sale or otherwise, were taken away from the Chief Justice, they ought to receive compensation to the full value of the patronage they might lose, but beyond such value he was not disposed to grant them any addition to their present income. He saw no principle on which such advance should be made. If the compensation should, with the salary, amount to more than the 10,000l. a-year, still he thought the chief justices were entitled to it: but if it should be much less, he would not consent to more being granted. With respect to the Chief justice of the Common Pleas, he could not see any ground for giving that Judge any increase of salary. The office was one of much less importance, and its duties were much less numerous, than those of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and he saw no reason why the situations should be so nearly assimilated in point of emolument. As to the Master of the Rolls, he was not certain whether he understood what the right hon. gentleman had proposed with respect to the increase of his salary.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated what he had before said, with respect to the salary of the Master of the Rolls.

Mr. DENMAN continued.—He agreed that the present salary was not sufficient, and he concurred in the proposed increase; but beyond that, and the compensation to the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, for their loss of patronage, he could not consent to the propositions before the committee. He saw no ground whatever for the proposed increase, or any increase to the salaries of the other judges. He regretted that the proposition was made, and he regretted that his duty obliged him to oppose it. He was in the habits of daily intercourse with many of those learned individuals—an intercourse always of great kindness on their parts, and he trusted of sincere respect on his part. He regretted therefore, that he felt himself bound to oppose any measure which might be intended to add in any manner to the dignity or advantages of their situation; but he had a constitutional objection to seeing propositions made from time to time for increasing the salaries of judges by the House of Commons, which was itself under the influence of the Government. The judges themselves did not, he was sure, desire the increase. They had made no application for it; they had now 3,200l. a-year, after deducting the expenses incidental to their situation; and this was more than they had in 1809; for when their salaries were raised on that occacion, they were subject to the property-tax, an impost from which they were now free. He objected to the principle of making the salaries of judges subject to such fluctuations, it would be more becoming the dignity of their situations to have a fixed sum, to be received at all times, without deduction, than to have a salary varied by particular circumstances. But supposing that an increase of salary was to take place (the necessity of which he did not admit) he could not see why the judges of the Common Pleas, who had comparatively little to do, should be placed on the same scale of salary with those of the King's Bench, who it was well known were at all times over-loaded with important business, and who, by the way, had lately undertaken an additional trouble—a sort of division of labour not at all favourable to the general administration of justice. It was said that the increased salary was to enable them to discharge the duties of their situation with greater dignity. He did not think they could do so, and he was sure the additional grant of salary would not have that effect. If it was intended that the larger salary should be an inducement to men of great talent, and in full practice, to accept of the judicial situation, he thought it useless, because he did not know that a man in full practice had ever made that practice a ground for refusing to accept the office of judge. The active man, in full practice, who devoted night and day to the duties of his profession, was not a man who would not choose the bench. He was making a fortune which he expected to spend with ease, and which might hereafter be adorned by the dignity of the bench. Such a man, with a competent fortune, such as would place him above even the suspicion of a sinister motive in the discharge of his duty—one who, feeling honoured by the dignity of his situation, had no wish to be translated for the sake of an increased salary, was the kind of individual who should be selected for the bench; and for such a man the present salary was quite sufficient. He deprecated appointments which would create a desire for a translation. They had seen the inconvenience and wickedness of that in other instances. The increase of salary would not, he contended, add to the dignity of the judges. They would still move in the middle ranks of life, and it was better they should be great amongst the middle ranks, than low amongst their superiors. They seldom removed from the purlieus of town, with which it was now the fashion to appear to be so unacquainted that some gentleman affected not to know where Russell-square lay. (A laugh.) But he thought it better that the judges should confine themselves to their present station, in which they were highly and most deservedly respectable. Even the proposed salary would cut a poor figure in Grosvenor-square. Looking at the proposition in any light, he could not approve it. He thought it would not increase the respectability of the judges. He would therefore support only that part of them which gave compensation to the chief justices, and to increase the salary of the Master of the Rolls.

Dr. LUSHINGTON regretted being obliged to differ from any of those friends with whom he was in the general habit of voting. He entirely differed from his hon. and learned friend, and it was because he thought that the dignity of the Bench would be increased by the proposed addition to the salaries, that he supported the motion. It was said that the judges had not complained of their present salaries. It was true they had never disgraced themselves by a petition to the house or to Government for an increase; but it was meant to be asserted that they did not fell the inadequacy of their present salaries, he meant to give it a direct and flat denial. It was for the interests of justice that the Government should be enabled to engage the talents of the most learned men at the bar at a time when those talents were in their prime, and when the corporeal faculties of those who possessed them were still vigorous and unimpaired. What he would ask, was the consequence of pursuing a contrary system? Why, that when the Government appointed individuals to the situation of judges at the miserable pittance which was now assigned to them, they often remained in harness until they were quite incompetent to discharge the business of the public. Such an occurrence was an evil of a very serious nature; and he would rather see judges appointed at an early period of their life, retiring at the first moment when their bodily faculties began to decay, than see them promoted to the bench at the very moment when they were least able to perform the duties of it. But it might be said that there was no difficulty in getting individuals to undertake the office of judges under the present system. Allowing that to be the case, still it was no objections to the view which he was taking of this question. The great dignity of the situation was calculated to render it an object of desire to many members of the profession; but was that a reason why an individual should be allowed by the puplic to sacrifice in its service that time and that talent which every man ought to

render profitable to the interests of his family? It was an unjust barter to make any man give up to the public, without adequate remuneration, that time and those exertions on which his family had a powerful, and he would also add, a legitimate claim. (Hear.) For this reason, and for many more which he should not now explain, he greatly approved of the addition which the right hon. gent. opposite proposed to make to the salary of the puisne judges (Hear); nor was he convinced by the arguments of his hon. and learned friend near him (Mr. Denman) that a difference ought to be made in the salaries of the puisne judges of the different courts. His opinion was that a more desirable method than that of apportioning the salaries of the judges to the quantity of business transacted in their respective courts, would be to make the Court of Common Pleas and the Court of Exchequer share the business of the Court of King's Bench; and instead of overloading that court with a quantity of business which it could not well perform, to provide for such a general distribution of suits among the two other courts as would ensure to them all a fair equality of labour. The obstacles to such an arrangement were not of a very important nature. There was an objection to throwing additional business into the Court of Common Pleas, because no person could plead in it who was not a sergeant. He for one could see no reason why that monopoly should not be broken up. (Hear.) There was also, he understood, a difference in the amount of the fees paid in that court and in the Court of King's Bench. (Hear.) With regard to the Court of Exchequer, he was informed that all its business must be transacted by a certain number of attornies; and that in consequence of the suiters having to pay, not only the fees of their own attorney, but also those of the attorney of the court very few actions were commenced in it. Now, if all the courts could be placed on an equal footing, and could be made equally economical to the disputants, he could see no reason save one, why the business of the country should not be equally distributed among them, not only with benefit to the country, but also with benefit to the judges who presided in them. There was also another reason why he thought the salaries of the judges ought to be altered, and that was the great increase of the criminal business of the country. The sessions of the Old Bailey now took up twice as much time as they did some 20 years ago. The business of a third assize had become a matter of imperative necessity in the counties near London; for though that measure had been tried has an experiment for the last three years, the criminal business had been so great at the last Lent Assizes, that the judges had been unable to despatch the civil business of the home circuit. And here he would take the liberty of saying, that he saw no reasen why the jurisdiction at the Old Bailey, which now took cognizance of offences committed in London and Middlesex, should not also take cognizance of similar offences which took place in other parts of the metropolis which lay within the bills of mortality. (Hear.) There was another topic on which he wished to say a word, as it had been noticed by the right hon. gentleman who had opened this question, and his hon. and learned friend above him (Mr. Denman) The right hon. gentleman had said, that he should raise the salary of the puisne judges to 6,000l. a year, in order to give them a fixed and settled situation. He considered that as a point of the very last importance, especially when he recollected—and he could not mention the practice without bestowing on it his severest censure—that puisne judges of the Court of King's Bench and also of the Common Pleas had been elevated to the situations of Chief Justices of those court in no less than 7 or 8 successive instances. Such a practice he for one should ever deprecate; it was keeping judges in the constant expectation of preferment, and unless judges could divest themselves of the ordinary feelings of men, was leading them to the hope of obtaining promotion to higher situations, by conforming their conduct to those modes which were best calculated to conciliate the favour of those who had promotion to bestow. In making these remarks he had no intention of alluding to any particular case; he stated that which every member must admit to be fact, who knew any thing of the feelings of human nature. It was detrimental at once to the respectability of the judges, and to the pure administration of justice, that judges should become accustomed to look for preferment to the minister of the Crown. He did not say that any act should be passed, or regulation entered into, to prevent the Crown from exercising its prerogative in promoting a puisne judge of great virtue and exalted talent to the highest situation in his court—God forbid that he should propose any such measure—but this he did say, that such a power should be rarely exercised, and that instead of being a matter of daily practice, it should be an exception from the general rule, and should only be resorted to on extraordinary occasions. (Hear, hear). There were one or two subjects, not altogether connected with the present question, on which he would make use of the present opportunity to say a few words. He would give the Judge of Assize liberty to pass sentence at the time, upon any person convicted before him of misdemeanour, reserving, however, to the Attorney-General the right, if he thought proper to exercise it, of bringing the individual up to London to receive the judgement of the Court. Such an alteration in the law would be beneficial to every party. For what was the consequence of the present system? On the one side the time of the Court of the King's Bench was occupied—and this was notoriously the case in all offences against the revenue—in hearing numerous affidavits in mitigation of punishment, and very often very long speeches in support of the facts sworn to in such affidavits; and on the other side, parties were frequently brought to town, and kept there at a great expense, to receive sentence or remained imprisoned in the country for six months, in the interval between verdict and sentence, which was in itself no inconsiderable punishment. The existing system was, therefore, ditrimental to the judges in overloading them with business, and in wasting their time in many instances upon trifling offences, and to the culprit in drawing him from his usual avocations, and in depriving himself and his family of those exertions which he might otherwise have been making to procure his subsistence. He therefore thought, that without diviating from the effective administration of justice, it might safely be left to the discretion of the judges of assizes to pass sentence in the country upon such persons as were there convicted before them as any ordinary misdemeanour. He would now say a word or two on the proposition of the right hon. gentleman—that all fees now received by the officers of the different courts should continue to be received by them, should be afterwards paid into the Exchequer, and should thence be transfered to the consolidated fund. Now that proposition, he thought, must depend greatly upon the nature and extent of the fees received. He therefore trusted that the right hon. gentleman would keep his mind open upon the subject, as great attention ought to be paid upon the nature and amount of all fees levied in courts of justice. (Hear, hear.) In some cases, it was clear that an adequate remuneration ought to be provided for the officers who received them, whilst in other cases, where they went to swell the funds of officers who held sinecures, it might be matter of consideration how far they ought to be continued. He thought that in all cases the fees ought to be reduced to such an amount as would give a fair remuneration to the officer who received them for the duties he performed, and that whatever exceeded such amount should be abolished as impeding and restricting the due execution of justice. The hon. gentleman concluded by stating his general approbation of the scheme proposed by the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS commenced his observations by expressing his regret that the right hon. gentleman opposite, in the measure he had just detailed to the committee, had not proposed any amendment to any of the evils of the present system. His hon. and learned friend below him (Dr. Lushington) who had supported the measure, had proposed several important alterations in our judicial system, which he should have been most happy to have seen proposed or even countenanced by the right hon. gentleman opposite. The unequal distribution of business in the three Courts—the cause of that unequal distribution—the late period of life at which the judges were appointed—these and many other points, which deserved quite as much attention as the mere payment of the judges, had all been passed by the right honourable gentleman without any notice. With respect to the salaries proposed to be given to the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and of the Common Pleas, he would say that it appeared to him to be extremely reasonable, that an ample compensation should be made to those two magistrates for the loss of the emoluments they now received from what was thought an objectionable quarter. The scale upon which that compensation should be made was quite obvious—it should be measured by the loss which they absolutely sustained by the deprivation of the fees to which they had hitherto been entitled. With respect to the addition which it was proposed to make to the salary of the Master of the Rolls, and of the Vice Chancellor—and for the last no reason whatever had been given—it was so trifling that he would pass it over without any further notice. He would proceed, however, to the addition it was proposed to make to the salaries of the puisne judges, which he considered the most important part of the scheme then before the committee. He had listened with the greatest attention to the right hon. gentleman in the expectation of hearing him mention some instance of an individual refusing the situation of a judge on account of the inadequacy of the remuneration; but though he had talked about it in general terms, he had not heard him mention any such instance. (Hear.) He had likewise listened in vain for any mention of the time of life at which the judges were either to take up or lay down their functions. He thought that the doctrine was now exploded that a man was qualified to be a judge till he had become an old man; he conceived it to be almost as absurd as that a man was not fit to command an army until he had served five-and-twenty years, and was obliged to be carried in a litter from station to station. He contended that a judge, besides possessing learning and judgment, should also possess those corporeal qualifications which a critic of old deemed essentially necessary to the

(Continued in the Second Supplement.)

2d Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER 1825.

(*Continued from the Supplement.*)

orator---he meant a quantity of *laterum et virium*. Now he would appeal to all those who had the experience of the last five-and-twenty years, and those who had more must be almost as old as the hills (a laugh), whether the Judges who had been appointed during the last 25 years had not upon the average been 60 years old at the time of their appointment. That was a period of life at which the mercer, the tobacconist, and the sugar-baker were accustomed to retire from their contemplative occupations, because their minds were as unequal as their bodies to undergo the labours of them; yet at that very period, the learned Judges of the land were put upon an arduous duty, which compelled them to undergo fatigue of the severest nature, at a time when, to say the least of it, their mental and corporeal faculties were both waxing to decline. In other words, the public was to be served by men who, if they remained at the bar, would have been deemed incapable of serving individuals. He had not heard that the time of a judge's service was in future to be from 45 to 60 years of age; yet he thought that such a limitation would have been better than letting it run from 60 to 80, or even 90 (hear), or whatever later age was deemed the perfection of judicial wisdom. ("Hear," and a laugh.) In his opinion some such limitation was necessary, since no judge, in his experience, with the solitary exception of Sir W. Grant, who was above all eulogy, had ever retired, or evinced the slightest inclination to retire, before the decay of his faculties. He then proceeded to notice the great disproportion of business which existed in the three courts at Westminster. He had that day heard from a learned gentleman who practised in the Court of Exchequer, that all the civil causes which that Court would have to try at its sittings after term would be about seven, and certainly not more than ten. Now, in the last sittings of the Court of King's Bench the causes entered for trial at Westminster alone amounted to 250; in the sittings of the Court of Common Pleas for the same place the number was only 25. Now, independently of the fashion, which led clients into that Court where the most popular advocates practised, there were two obstacles to the admission of business in the Court of Common Pleas and in the Court of Exchequer, which had been noticed already by his hon. and learned friend below him. In the Common Pleas there was a closure as to the counsel; in the Court of Exchequer as to attornies. The consequence was, that an overwhelming weight of business was flung upon the excellent magistrates who presided in the Court of King's Bench. His hon. and learned friend had suggested a mode of distributing it more equally among the other judges; but upon that as upon many other points, the right hon. gentleman had carefully refrained from uttering any expressions which could lead the committee to anticipate any amendment of the existing system.

Mr. PEEL said that the committee must feel indebted to the hon. and learned member for Ilchester for the very able though concise speech which he had made in support of the present measure. The hon. and learned gentleman opposite had said that the most important part of this resolution was that which related to the situation of the puisne judges. At present the whole clear amount of their emoluments did not exceed 3,200l. a year; and the consequence was, [illegible] hon. and learned gentleman stated it, that [illegible] to the Chief Justices

[redacted]

ties? The committee might depend upon it that if a suitable remuneration were offered, there would be no difficulty in procuring the services of men of talent whilst they were yet in the prime of life and in the full vigour of their understanding. (Hear.) It had been said in the course of the debate that the salaries of the judges were so inadequate to their support, that no man could undertake the office who had not previously amassed a considerable fortune. Now he protested against the principle contained in that position. He maintained that the salaries of the judges ought in themselves to be adequate to support the dignity of their station, and it should not be compulsory upon them to defray part of their necessary expenditure out of the fortunes which they had previously acquired. Let the salary be fixed at 5,000l.,---at 6,000l., at 7,000l., or at any other sum which the committee might deem sufficient for the maintenance of their dignity; but let it not be said that a man must possess 60,000l. before he is qualified to sit on the judicial bench. (Hear.) The hon. and learned member for Lincoln had complained that this resolution was not accompanied by any details of proposed improvements. The hon. and learned gent. ought to have known, that as the house was in a committee for a pecuniary grant, the present was not a fitting opportunity for entering into a detailed statement of any projected improvements. Though his right hon. friend had not entered into any such statement, he was sure that the committee would see that the carrying this resolution into effect would give the Executive Government great facility in making any such improvements, if they should hereafter be deemed necessary. At present it was impossible to reduce the fees of several of the officers of the different Courts. They had given a pecuniary consideration for their offices, and the fees therefore could not be reduced without inflicting a serious injury upon the holders of them. If, however, it should seem good to the committee that those fees should be received by the public, then those who now received them might receive a remuneration in lieu of them; and when that was done, the amount of those fees might easily be regulated. He agreed with the hon. and learned member for Ilchester, that the future amount of those fees ought to be proportionable to the service performed, and that if the purposes of justice would be promoted by the reduction of them, they ought to be reduced without delay; and one advantage of this resolution would be, that it would enable the Government to make that reduction. The hon. and learned member for Ilchester had mentioned another circumstance, which was a strong argument in favour of the present measure. He had stated that in seven or eight successive instances puisne judges had been promoted to the chief justiceships of their respective courts. Might not that circumstance arise from the inadequate remuneration which those learned personages received? Might it not originate, nay had it not originated, from individuals of great practice at the bar refusing to give up their emoluments for those belonging to the judge? He assured the committee that the circumstance to which the hon. and learned gentleman had called its attention had not arisen from any wish on the part of the Government to exercise an under influence over the judges, but from the reluctance of the leaders at the bar to undertake those offices with their present inadequated salaries. (Hear.) With regard to the re-

of King's Bench, the committee ought rather to consider the amount of salary which was adequate to the office, than the loss which the individual holding it was likely to sustain. The amount of fees belonging to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench was 9,250l. a-year. Now, the Chief Justice, by the present resolution, would not only lose the amount of these fees, but also the advantage of selling different offices in his court as they respectively became vacant. It would be difficult to calculate the exact amount of that loss; and therefore it became necessary to fix in an arbitrary manner upon some determinate sum for his salary. He (Mr. Peel) thought that 10,000l. was the lowest sum which the committee could fix; but if he were asked to demonstrate why that was the exact sum of all others to be fixed upon, he would own that he was incapable of doing it. He protested against the principle of making any distinction between the Judges of the different courts. As they had all to administer criminal justice at the assizes, the difference in their salaries might lead to a general belief that there was a difference in their dignity; and that might give rise to a jealousy between counties, when they found a higher judge sent to one and a lower judge to another. For his own part he confessed that he looked with favour upon some of the propositions of the hon. and learned member for Ilchester, particularly upon that of throwing open the Court of Exchequer to all attornies. Whether it would be equally right to throw open the Court of Common Pleas to all the rank and file of the profession, he would not at that moment pretend to determine; it was a question of some importance, and required greater consideration than he had yet given it. The right hon. gentleman, after some further observations, concluded by supporting the resolution.

Mr. SCARLETT addressed the committee at some length; but in a tone of voice so indistinct that only a few detached sentences of his speech reached the gallery. We understood him to say that 10,000l. a year was an inadequate salary for the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and below the average emoluments which he received at present. The committee ought not to take the receipts of any one Lord Chief Justice as a scale for the remuneration of that officer, since one Lord Chief Justice might make very great emoluments by the falling in of all the offices at his disposal, and another might not make any, from the falling in of none. The committee ought to take the gross receipts of a certain number of years, and to regulate the salary, not by the annual emoluments of any one individual Chief Justice, but by the general annual average of them all. If such a calculation were made, he believed that 10,000l. would be found less than the average annual amounts of the receipts of the office. He had heard that night for the first time, what the office of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas was worth; and he thought that any body who knew the duties of both offices would prefer being Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, with a salary of 8,000l. a year, to being Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with a salary of 10,000l. a year. He maintained that the Government ought always to have in the situation of Attorney-General an individual qualified to discharge the office of Lord Chief Justice; and that being admitted, he contended that the salary of the Lord Chief Justice should be raised to such an amount that no Attorney-General, when called upon to become Chief Justice of the King's Bench, should hesitate to

re, deve profitable to the interests of his family? It was an unjust barter to make any man give up to the public, without adequate remuneration, that time and those exertions on which his family had a powerful, and he would also add, a legitimate claim. (Hear.) For this reason, and for many more which he should not now explain, he greatly approved of the addition which the right hon. gent. opposite proposed to make to the salary of the puisne judges (Hear); nor was he convinced by the arguments of his hon. and learned friend near him (Mr. Denman) that a difference ought to be made in the salaries of the puisne judges of the different courts. His opinion was that a more desirable method than that of apportioning the salaries of the judges to the quantity of business transacted in their respective courts, would be to make the Court of Common Pleas and the Court of Exchequer share the business of the Court of King's Bench; and instead of overloading that court with a quantity of business which it could not well perform, to provide for such a general distribution of suits among the two other courts as would ensure to them all a fair equality of labour. The obstacles to such an arrangement were not of a very important nature. There was an objection to throwing additional business into the Court of Common Pleas, because no person could plead in it who was not a sergeant. He for one could see no reason why that monopoly should not be broken up. (Hear.) There was also, he understood, a difference in the amount of the fees paid in that court and in the Court of King's Bench. (Hear.) With regard to the Court of Exchequer, he was informed that all its business must be transacted by a certain number of attornies; and that in consequence of the suiters having to pay, not only the fees of their own attorney, but also those of the attorney of the court very few actions were commenced in it. Now, if all the courts could be placed on an equal footing, and could be made equally economical to the disputants, he could see no reason save one, why the business of the country should not be equally distributed among them, not only with benefit to the country, but also with benefit to the judges who presided in them. There was also another reason why he thought the salaries of the judges ought to be altered, and that was the great increase of the criminal business of the country. The sessions of the Old Bailey now took up twice as much time as they did some 20 years ago. The business of a third assize had become a matter of imperative necessity in the counties near London; for though that measure had been tried has an experiment for the last three years, the criminal business had been so great at the last Lent Assizes, that the judges had been unable to despatch the civil business of the home circuit. And here he would take the liberty of saying, that he saw no reasen why the jurisdiction at the Old Bailey, which now took cognizance of offences committed in London and Middlesex, should not also take cognizance of similar offences which took place in other parts of the metropolis which lay within the bills of mortality. (Hear.) There was another topic on which he wished to say a word, as it had been noticed by the right hon. gentleman who had opened this question, and his hon. and learned friend above him (Mr. Denman) The right hon. gentleman had said, that he should raise the salary of the puisne judges to 6,000l. a year, in order to give them a fixed and settled situation. He considered that as a point of the very last importance, especially when he recollected—and he could not mention the practice without bestowing on it his severest censure—that puisne judges of the Court of King's Bench and also of the Common Pleas had been elevated to the situations of Chief Justices of those court in no less than 7 or 8 successive instances. Such a practice he for one should ever deprecate; it was keeping judges in the constant expectation of preferment, and unless judges could divest themselves of the ordinary feelings of men, was leading them to the hope of obtaining promotion to higher situations, by conforming their conduct to those modes which were best calculated to conciliate the favour of those who had promotion to bestow. In making these remarks, he had no intention of alluding to any particular case; he stated that which every member must admit to be fact, who knew any thing of the feelings of human nature. It was detrimental at once to the respectability of the judges, and to the pure administration of justice, that judges should become accustomed to look for preferment to the minister of the Crown. He did not say that any act should be passed, or regulation entered into, to prevent the Crown from exercising its prerogative in promoting a puisne judge of great virtue and exalted talent to the highest situation in his court—God forbid that he should propose any such measure—but this he did say, that such a power should be rarely exercised, and that instead of being a matter of daily practice, it should be an exception from the general rule, and should only be resorted to on extraordinary occasions. (Hear, hear). There were one or two subjects, not altogether connected with the present question, on which he would make use of the present opportunity to say a few words. He would give the Judge of Assize liberty to pass sentence at the time, upon any person convicted before him of misdemeanour, reserving, however, to the Attorney-General the right, if he thought proper to exercise it, of bringing the individual up to London to receive the judgement of the Court. Such an alteration in the law would be beneficial to every party. For what was the conseqnence of the present system? On the one side the time of the Court of the King's Bench was occupied—and this was notoriously the case in all offences against the revenue—in hearing numerous affidavits in mitigation of punishment, and very often very long speeches in support of the facts sworn to in such affidavits; and on the other side, parties were frequently brought to town, and kept there at a great expense, to receive sentence or remained imprisoned in the country for six months, in the interval between verdict and sentence, which was in itself no inconsiderable punishment. 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Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS commenced his observations by expressing his regret that the right hon. gentleman opposite, in the measure he had just detailed to the committee, had not proposed any amendment to any of the evils of the present system. His hon. and learned friend below him (Dr. Lushington) who had supported the measure, had proposed several important alterations in our judicial system, which he should have been most happy to have seen proposed or even countenanced by the right hon. gentleman opposite. The unequal distribution of business in the three Courts---the cause of that unequal distribution---the late period of life at which the judges were appointed---these and many other points, which deserved quite as much attention as the mere payment of the judges, had all been passed by the right honourable gentleman without any notice. With respect to the salaries proposed to be given to the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and of the Common Pleas, he would say that it appeared to him to be extremely reasonable, that an ample compensation should be made to those two magistrates for the loss of the emoluments they now received from what was thought an objectionable quarter. The scale upon which that compensation should be made was quite obvious---it should be measured by the loss which they absolutely sustained by the deprivation of the fees to which they had hitherto been entitled. With respect to the addition which it was proposed to make to the salary of the Master of the Rolls, and of the Vice Chancellor—and for the last no reason whatever had been given---it was so trifling that he would pass it over without any further notice. He would proceed, however, to the addition it was proposed to make to the salaries of the puisne judges, which he considered the most important part of the scheme then before the committee. He had listened with the greatest attention to the right hon. gentleman in the expectation of hearing him mention some instance of an individual refusing the situation of a judge on account of the inadequacy of the remuneration; but though he had talked about it in general terms, he had not heard him mention any such instance. (Hear.) He had likewise listened in vain for any mention of the time of life at which the judges were either to take up or lay down their functions. He thought that the doctrine was now exploded that a man was qualified to be a judge till he had become an old man; he conceived it to be almost as absurd as that a man was not fit to command an army until he had served five-and-twenty years, and was obliged to be carried in a litter from station to station. He contended that a judge, besides possessing learning and judgment, should also possess those corporeal qualifications which a critic of old deemed essentially necessary to the

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Mr. PEEL said that the committee must feel indebted to the hon. and learned member for Ilchester for the very able though concise speech which he had made in support of the present measure. The hon. and learned gentleman opposite had said that the most important part of this resolution was that which related to the situation of the puisne judges. At present the whole clear amount of their emoluments did not exceed 3,200l. a year; and the consequence was, as the hon. and learned gentleman stated it, that during the last 25 years no judge had been appointed to the office until he had turned 60 years of age. Was not that circumstance, if it were correct, conclusive proof that there was something faulty in the present system? and was it not also a strong ground for conjecturing that if the proposition now before the committee were adopted, the country would soon acquire the services of judges with those *latera et vires* which the hon. and learned member for Lincoln deemed so necessary to the just performance of their duties? The committee might depend upon it that if a suitable remuneration were offered, there would be no difficulty in procuring the services of men of talent whilst they were yet in the prime of life and in the full vigour of their understanding. (Hear.) It had been said in the course of the debate that the salaries of the judges were so inadequate to their support, that no man could undertake the office who had not previously amassed a considerable fortune. Now he protested against the principle contained in that position. He maintained that the salaries of the judges ought in themselves to be adequate to support the dignity of their station, and it should not be compulsory upon them to defray part of their necessary expenditure out of the fortunes which they had previously acquired. Let the salary be fixed at 5,000l.,---at 6,000l., at 7,000l., or at any other sum which the committee might deem sufficient for the maintenance of their dignity; but let it not be said that a man must possess 60,000l. before he is qualified to sit on the judicial bench. (Hear.) The hon. and learned member for Lincoln had complained that this resolution was not accompanied by any details of proposed improvements. The hon. and learned gent. ought to have known, that as the house was in a committee for a pecuniary grant, the present was not a fitting opportunity for entering into a detailed statement of any projected improvements. Though his right hon. friend had not entered into any such statement, he was sure that the committee would see that the carrying this resolution into effect would give the Executive Government great facility in making any such improvements, if they should hereafter be deemed necessary. At present it was impossible to reduce the fees of several of the officers of the different Courts. They had given a pecuniary consideration for their offices, and the fees therefore could not be reduced without inflicting a serious injury upon the holders of them. If, however, it should seem good to the committee that those fees should be received by the public, then those who now received them might receive a remuneration in lieu of them; and when that was done, the amount of those fees might easily be regulated. He agreed with the hon. and learned member for Ilchester, that the future amount of those fees ought to be proportionable to the service performed, and that if the purposes of justice would be promoted by the reduction of them, they ought to be reduced without delay; and one advantage of this resolution would be, that it would enable the Government to make that reduction. The hon. and learned member for Ilchester had mentioned another circumstance, which was a strong argument in favour of the present measure. He had stated that in seven or eight successive instances puisne judges had been promoted to the chief justiceships of their respective courts. Might not that circumstance arise from the inadequate remuneration which those learned personages received? Might it not originate, nay had it not originated, from individuals of great practice at the bar refusing to give up their emoluments for those belonging to the judge? He assured the committee that the circumstance to which the hon. and learned gentleman had called its attention had not arisen from any wish on the part of the Government to exercise an under influence over the judges, but from the reluctance of the leaders at the bar to undertake those offices with their present inadequated salaries. (Hear.) With regard to the remuneration to be afforded to the Chief Justices of the different courts, the hon. and learned member for Lincoln had said that it should be measured by the loss which they sustained by the abolition of their fees. Now, in the case of an ordinary sinecure office, the principle of the hon. and learned member was fair and equitable enough; but in the present case it appeared to him to be totally inapplicable. In estimating the emoluments which ought to be enjoyed by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the committee ought rather to consider the amount of salary which was adequate to the office, than the loss which the individual holding it was likely to sustain. The amount of fees belonging to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench was 9,250l. a-year. Now, the Chief Justice, by the present resolution, would not only lose the amount of these fees, but also the advantage of selling different offices in his court as they respectively became vacant. It would be difficult to calculate the exact amount of that loss; and therefore it became necessary to fix in an arbitrary manner upon some determinate sum for his salary. He (Mr. Peel) thought that 10,000l. was the lowest sum which the committee could fix; but if he were asked to demonstrate why that was the exact sum of all others to be fixed upon, he would own that he was incapable of doing it. He protested against the principle of making any distinction between the Judges of the different courts. As they had all to administer criminal justice at the assizes, the difference in their salaries might lead to a general belief that there was a difference in their dignity; and that might give rise to a jealousy between counties, when they found a higher judge sent to one and a lower judge to another. For his own part he confessed that he looked with favour upon some of the propositions of the hon. and learned member for Ilchester, particularly upon that of throwing open the Court of Exchequer to all attornies. Whether it would be equally right to throw open the Court of Common Pleas to all the rank and file of the profession, he would not at that moment pretend to determine; it was a question of some importance, and required greater consideration than he had yet given it. The right hon. gentleman, after some further observations, concluded by supporting the resolution.

Mr. SCARLETT addressed the committee at some length; but in a tone of voice so indistinct that only a few detached sentences of his speech reached the gallery. We understood him to say that 10,000l. a year was an inadequate salary for the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and below the average emoluments which he received at present. The committee ought not to take the receipts of any one Lord Chief Justice as a scale for the remuneration of that officer, since one Lord Chief Justice might make very great emoluments by the falling in of all the offices at his disposal, and another might not make any, from the falling in of none. The committee ought to take the gross receipts of a certain number of years, and to regulate the salary, not by the annual emoluments of any one individual Chief Justice, but by the general annual average of them all. If such a calculation were made, he believed that 10,000l. would be found less than the average annual amounts of the receipts of the office. He had heard that night for the first time, what the office of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas was worth; and he thought that any body who knew the duties of both offices would prefer being Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, with a salary of 8,000l. a year, to being Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with a salary of 10,000l. a year. He maintained that the Government ought always to have in the situation of Attorney-General an individual qualified to discharge the office of Lord Chief Justice; and that being admitted, he contended that the salary of the Lord Chief Justice should be raised to such an amount that no Attorney-General, when called upon to become Chief Justice of the King's Bench, should hesitate to do so, on the ground that his emoluments as Attorney-General were superior to his emoluments as Lord Chief Justice. With regard to the salary of the puisne judges,---and he cautiously abstained from giving any opinion as to whether the salary of 6,000l. now proposed was too high or not,---he argued that it ought not to be raised to such a sum as would render it likely to be disposed of by political favour and intrigue. He likewise insisted that no man ought to be

called to fill the situation of judge who had not previously had considerable practice at the bar ---first of all, because that practice must have procured him, unless he were an extravagant man, a considerable fortune; and secondly, because it must have accustomed his mind to the technicalities of law and to the complicated questions which sometimes arose out of them. In proof of the value of such experience, he quoted Lord Coke's declaration to James I., when that prince wished so decide a legal argument no a prohibition. James said, " Why am I not as fit to decide on such a question as you? as you say the law is the perfection of reason, and surely I possess as much reason as any subject." Lord Coke replied to him, " Your Majesty is not fit to decide upon it. The reason of the law is a technical reason, which can only be acquired by experience; and that experience your Majesty wants." The hon. member then proceeded to state, when the Court of King's Bench was filled by Lord Kenyon, Sir W. Ashurst, Mr. Justice Buller, and Mr. Justice Grose, 25 or 26 causes were often decided in a day, in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction; and yet at that time their salaries were much inferior to those of the judges at present. He must deny that the business of the Court of King's Bench had increased of late years—on the contrary, he knew that it was not of late as great by a good deal, as it had been 9 or 10 years ago. It was formerly the practice of the puisne judges to go to their chambers, for the purpose of despatching the more ordinary business of law; but by a late act of Parliament this arrangement was infringed, and one judge in his turn allowed to quit the court at three o'clock, to take upon himself evening business elsewhere. From his own experience he must say that this departure of one of the judges was felt excessively inconvenient for the business pending at the time in full court, for it interrupted the argument in progress, and led to a postponement often in cases when probably the full sitting, until four o'clock, would have finished it. With respect to the proposed arrangement regarding fees, he should say what probably would be deemed a singular opinion—that there were some of them which he deemed bad, and would not maintain, while there were others, the continuance of which would he thought be beneficial. Of the former, were those taken for offices, such as the sealing writs of error, that were done by deputy—all these he thought bad; but those which he preferred to maintain, were the fees, however small, taken for acts done by the principals themselves; these he had always found conducive to the despatch of business, and on that account he was indisposed to interfere with them. As to the general measure before the house, its principle was distinct from the details upon which he had been remarking. That many reforms in the mode of administering the law were desirable and practicable he was prepared to assert, and that some of those now prepared would have been unnecessary if the measure of his noble friend (the county courts bill) were adopted, he was equally clear. As to the amount of remuneration to the Judges, all he should say at this moment was this—that he did not think 10,000l. a-year enough for the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, considering the heavy and important duties which it was peculiarly his province to discharge. Of the other salaries, he thought it unnecessary at that moment to pronounce an opinion.

The Attorney-General remarked, that his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Williams) had not, when he spoke of the judges of the Court of Exchequer, done justice to the business which they were called upon to discharge: he seemed to have forgotten that they had other and heavy business besides revenue causes to adjudicate. Had they not their sittings in equity in Gray's-inn-hall after term? (Hear.) With respect to the observations which had fallen from his hon. and learned friend who had last spoken, he begged of him (Mr. Scarlett) to bear in mind that he (the Attorney-General) was not the author of the bill which had altered the mode of doing business in the Court of King's Bench, although he perfectly well remembered the circumstances which had led to that measure. They were these—in Lord Ellenborough's time, in the year 1813, there was a great accumulation of business in arrear, and the judges of the court (whether mistaken or not, he did not say) felt it their public duty to sacrifice all their private comfort and convenience, and to sit out of term in Sergeants'-inn-hall, to keep down this arrear. Notwithstanding these great efforts, the arrear continued during the whole time of Lord Ellenborough's chief justiceship and was found in that state by his successors. The subject was then reconsidered, and it was eventually found, that however laudable were the great efforts of the judges during these sittings out of term, they could only hear arguments, and not give judgments, and it was to remedy this defect that the bill alluded to was brought in. It was therefore a little hard, with this knowledge of the sacrifice made by the judges in giving up their vacation to the public, to complain that they did not as before continue to give their private evening sittings in chambers: it was not just to the judges so to speak of their labours, when it must be known that while they sat day after day, great questions of great and complicated difficulty often arose, which from their very nature, required that they should have their evenings to themselves for the purpose of reflection and consideration; and when his hon. and learned friend alluded to the departure of one of the judges from Court at three o'clock, he ought not to have raised an inference, that thereby the public business was retarded, for he knew that the remaining judges still went on with other business of an equally necessary though not so important a nature as that which they administered in full court. As to the general question, it was not even suggested by any of the gentlemen opposite, that the proposed alteration would give the Chief Justice of any of the courts a higher income than he had at present, including fees. It was, however, said, that it was difficult to estimate the value of the office, from the nature of the patronage attached to it. This he denied, for he thought the estimate quite practicable. The pecuniary emoluments of the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench were said to be 9,000l. a year, besides the appointment upon a vacancy of his chief clerk. This clerkship he had either the power to dispose of, or to sell. Lord Ellenborough always kept it, and added its amount, which was 7,000l. a year, until he gave it to his son, so that he must be considered as having had it for two lives, and as enjoying from his Chief Justiceship an income of 16,000l. a-year, including the value of this patronage. Compared, then, with the late Lord Chief Justice, neither the present nor Lord Kenyon, who was the predecessor of the last, enjoyed any thing like the same income. These circumstances must be considered when they estimated the fixed and exclusive income of the office, and took from it all those fees and patronage. It was known that Chief Justice Eyre had, during his time of filling the office, received 30,000l. for places he had disposed of. The same observations applied to the situation of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Then, respecting the puisne judges. Let it not be supposed, as some gentlemen seemed to think, that they had puisne judges from members in that walk of the profession who had had previous opportunities of amassing fortunes for their families. Those who thought so were not acquainted with the details of the law—they overlooked the expensive nature of the education required for such a profession, and that there was no prospect of any return arising from it, until the individual had at least passed 30 years of age: if he could previously support himself out of his profession, that was all he could reasonably expect. Then, suppose such a person to be made a judge when 40 years old, what opportunities could he be reasonably supposed to have had in amassing a fortune for his family? Very few judges in his time had acquired such opportunities. But it was said, where is the instance of any person having refused a judicial office upon the ground that he could not afford to support the dignity of such a station? He knew a case in point, and that was of one of the most learned, and who had afterwards been one of the most eminent judges on the bench—he meant Mr. Justice Dampier, who, when offered a puisne judgeship, declined it on that account; but a few years after, when ill-health had befallen him, did apply for and obtain the office, in the administration of which he shortly after died. There was a case in point. Then, as to the amount of salary: what was 3,200l. to support the rank, and station, and expenditure of a judge? If a man at the bar had that income, it was possible for him to lay by 2,000l. a year of; it by the economical regulation of his expenses but a judge had not the possibility of doing any such thing without lowering the dignity of his office; neither could he appropriate any part of such a sum for the ulterior provision of his family, who must be dependent upon whatever property he had previously acquired to his being elevated to the bench. An alteration in the incomes of the judges had, he thought, become absolutely necessary; he would not say whether this was, or was not, the precise scale upon which the alteration should be fixed, although, he confessed, he thought the proposed addition was sufficiently moderate. As to what had fallen from some of his hon. and learned friends opposite, respecting other arrangements in the administration of justice, he could assure them, that he would direct his attention to their suggestions respecting the arrangements of the Court of Exchequer; at the same time, he felt it to be a difficult question, and one which was far from being a plain-sailing business, as the Exchequer was a Court of equity as well as law. Besides, it by no means followed that if that Court were thrown open to more general business, that in the King's Bench would diminish; for wherever there was a favourite Court (as the King's Bench was), there the rush of business would still continue, and merely leave, at particular times, its overflowings to pass into the other Courts. When gentlemen considered what was the situation of the office of judge, he called upon them to see how they were often borne down by the pressure of their professional business, and to reflect how much better it would be if judges were not so overborne—how far better it would be were they able to devote themselves occasionally to the cultivation of the science and literature which formed a part of the studies of their youth, and to become more identified with the pursuits and business of the world. They ought not to be altogether denied the advantage of participating in such valuable and useful acquirement. He was, respecting the mere executive suggestions disposed to give every facility to their consideration in altering the mode of business in the Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas; and he saw no reason why the latter should not be open to the King's counsel and juniors of the profession, in the same manner as the Court of King's Bench was to sergeants and others of the profession. He had almost forgotten to mention one difficulty which subsisted in reconciling the practice of the courts, and it was the different principle of the taxation that prevailed between them, the effect of which he explained as between the mode of taking fees in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. In conclusion, he would beg gentlemen to keep in mind, that when all the fees now taken were funded for the public, they would go a great way in making up the additional incomes proposed to be now assingned to the judges.

Mr. Scarlett explained.

Sir M. W. Ridley said, that as a country gentleman, he felt disposed to give his unprofessional opinion on this important subject, and

he would simply ask those gentlemen, who, like himself, had ever any thing to do in the courts of law, and who had there witnessed the labours of the judges, whether they could reconcile it to their notions of propriety to see men of such qualifications, and intrusted with the performance of such duties, so ill requited for their service. He therefore cordially assented to the motion.

Sir CHARLES FORBES expressed his entire concurrence in the proposed measure, the principle of which would not he hoped stop short here, but be extended to Ireland and Scotland, but more particularly to the latter, where the judges had neither fees nor disposable offices. He believed there was only one legal disposable office in Scotland, and the Lords of Session in that country had only 2,090l. a year. The salary ought to be increased to 3,000l. a year.

Mr. HUME had listened with great attention to what had been said during this discussion, and must declare that he never recollected a question which seemed so little ripe for decision. The gentlemen of the profession were all at variance upon it, and the supporters of the measure had failed in showing that for half a century except in one solitary instance, any member of the profession had refused the office. Where, then, was the difficulty of getting able men to fill the bench, and without that difficulty where was the necessity for this motion? (Hear.) But it was said that a judge ought to have time for scientific studies. How would increasing his salary give him more time for such acquirements, unless it were said he would do less business? Indeed, one of the reasons given in favour of this motion, was one of those which induced him to oppose it—namely, that it was so good a measure, it ought to be extended to Ireland and Scotland. It was this desire to extend the principle of augmentation of salary, that enduced him at once to take his stand against the precedent; for if they began in this manner, they would be called upon to go on augmenting the salaries of public officers, until the Government would have an excuse for refusing the people that reduction of the public burdens which the condition of the people so imperiously demanded. Were they to legislate on the single exception of Mr. Justice Dampier's refusal—that was upon one occurrence in 50 years? There was, he contended, no ground before them for the motion, which at all events ought to be preceded by a commission, or a committee, to inquire into the duties and emoluments of the judges. They had a right to know the value of the 40 officers which were understood to be in the patronage of the chief judges of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. It was an enormous step to increase at once the puisne judges' salary from 3,200l. to 6,000l. a year. (A cry of 4,000l., not 3,200l.) Now that money was finding its proper value, the Government might think of reducing, not increasing, the burdens of the people. The measure was ill-timed; and if any amendment were offered, he should support it.

Mr. TREMAYNE cordially concurred in the motion, and would also promote any increased facility for enabling judges under certain circumstances to retire from the bench.

Mr. DENMAN then said that he would adopt the suggestion of proposing an amendment. No. grounds had been laid for this motion, except inasmuch as related to the impounding the fees of the chief justiceships of the Courts of King's Bench and the Common Pleas. There was no reason shown for altering the salaries of the puisne judges, except the single exception of Mr. Justice Dampier's case. It struck him (Mr. Denman) as extraordinary, that while the Government avowed such a desire to encourage men in the prime of life to undertake the office of judges, they should have so recently appointed a chief baron who was seventy years of age. He deprecated this interference in the administration of justice on such futile grounds, and thought it at once assailed the independence of the bench, and the public purse. With respect to the connexion between the payment and the administration of the duties, he would say this—that the best paid part of the administration of the justice of this country was by far the worst administered, and in the inverse ratio, the contrary was the case. The hon. and learned gentleman then concluded by moving an amendment, which was, that no part of the emoluments or salaries of the two Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas should in future be paid out of fees or the sale of offices; and that a reasonable compensation should be allowed the same in lieu thereof; and also that the office of Master of the Rolls should be put in point of salary upon the same footing as the Vice-Chancelor.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND thought that he might well recommend the Scotch judges to the liberality of Parliament. He spoke the sense of his constituents when he declared that nothing would be more grateful to them than a reasonable addition to the salaries of those very useful public officers. He gave his cordial support to the motion, and there was nothing in the amendment which he could conscientiously oppose.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no reply to make to the few objections which had been urged against his proposition, because those objections were entirely removed and swept away by the current of the discussion. There might be very good grounds for increasing the salaries of the Scotch judges: but he had not looked at that question yet with the same earnestness with which he had applied himself to the case of the English judges; and though there might be no just grounds for refusing an addition to the salaries of the Scotch and Irish judges, he must be allowed to say that the circumstances of their case differed so materially from those of the English judges, that they were not necessarily connected with the deliberations of the house. He could give one immediate cause of difference. The salaries of some of the judges—that of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, for example—had been augmented since the increase of the salaries of the English judges. Many such ingredients would be found to incline Parliament to separate their consideration of the two cases.

Colonel RAGWELL urged the necessity of improving the salaries of the puisne judges in Ireland.

Mr. HUME contended, that there was no pretence for raising the salaries, or for supposing that able men might not be found willing to take upon them the situations.

Sir JOHN WROTTESLEY had come down to the house determined not to vote for the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, unless it included a plan for doing away with the disgraceful practice of judges making money of their offices as part of the emoluments of their station. He had heard with great satisfaction what had fallen from the right honourable gentleman on that head, and in the arrangements which had been proposed he congratulated the public upon having so good a bargain. He thought that the salary of the Master of the Rolls ought to be equal, but not superior, to that of the Vice-Chancellor. He thought that 6,000l. a year was too much for the puisne judges. He would rather say 5,000l.; and if he could be sure of sufficient support to justify him in putting the house to the trouble of a division, in any other stage of the measure, he would certainly make that amendment.

Sir F. BURDETT said, that on so important a measure, they were invited to proceed too hastily, when they were asked for their consent to a large augmentation of public salaries without the benefit of previous inquiry, and with so very little of detail. The proposal went upon the supposition of some necessity for raising the salaries, because competent men could no other wise be had to fill the situations. No such case appeared. The tribunals were never in higher credit with the public. On the ground of utility therefore, all argument for opening the public purse was concluded. Perhaps the case was one for the generosity of Parliament to act upon, in its desire to portion the Judges according to the high character which they bore in the general estimation: but then there were great differences of opinion as to the means of doing it. He himself was not able to form a competent opinion. The hon. member for Peterborough was of opinion that there were fees which ought not to be abolished. On that point there was considerable variance. That hon. members was in himself an authority. The defference of sentiment argued a necessity for inquiry. Perhaps there might be fees, the abolition of which would tend to retard justice. The uncertainty proved that the house had not enough information. He had no immediate objection to raising the salaries of the judges, if it were absolutely necessary to their dignity. His impression was, that their consequence could not be rated too high: but they must ask themselves if the duties were not adequately performed; and if they were satisfactorily discharged by able and respectable persons, without any appearance of deficiency as to competitors for the vacant places, then what reason was there for the addition? There might be an error as to the number of Judges. If more Judges were necessary, more ought to be appointed: but it was a mistake to lay more duties upon a Judge than any man could be expected to bear, and then to hope to make up the matter by an increase of salary. He paid but a just tribute to the public services of the right hon. Home Secretary in acknowledging their extent and usefulness—especially in regard to those improvements in the laws which went to remove many errors which disgraced our code in the estimation of all the world. He would most readily accede to the increase of salaries if it would have the effect of cheapening and hastening justice---if it would bring justice to any or every man with little expense and little delay. For such an advantage no expense could be too high. He strongly objected to those promotions on the bench which resembled the translation of bishops, and which made the judges feel too much dependence on the Crown. The practice of raising puisne judges was justified by the right hon. gentleman, on the ground that without that prospect the salary was so low that men of eminence and ability would not accept the situation. It was a practice full of danger to the interest of justice, though it had prevailed to a great extent. If the raising of the salaries would have the effect of doing it away, he would very gladly support the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that there was abundant information in the reports of the commission, and his arrangements with respect to the emoluments of the chief justices had been made in conformity with those reports.

Mr. SCARLETT moved an amendment upon the amendment, for fixing the salaries of chief justices by the average of the emoluments of the last 20 years.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the plan was not so fair as it appeared to be. Some of the judges in the succession profited largely by the sale of the offices under them; with others none fell vacant to sell during their whole public life. The present chief justice had as yet made nothing of his offices, and if infirmity should require him to resign, he would have no benefit from his long services.

Mr. W. SMITH and Mr. DENMAN said a few words each.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said that the rest of no gentleman of whom he could learn had been interrupted by the dread of wanting capable persons to fulfil the duties of judges. He objected to enlarging the salaries. It was characteristic of human nature, that a man might be tempted from his honesty by 6,000l. a-year, whose integrity would not be shaken by 4,000l. He observed that there were 850 barrister

in practice, and that there were no less than 500 places to divide among them. In one court there were 125 places, which upon another occasion he would name one after the other. In this court one person connected with the first office in the state held four offices. These were casses far more worthy of the labours of the right hon. gentleman, than the raising of the salaries of the judges.

Mr. T. Wilson thought 6,000l. too much for the puisne judges—he would not object to 5,000l. He would not object to even a higher salary for the chief justices, because there were fewer of them.

Mr. D. Gilbert said a few words.

The amendments were severally negatived without a division.

Sir John Wrottesley then proposed as an amendment, in respect of the salary to the puisne judges, to subtitute 5,000l. instead of 6,000l. per annum.

Mr. Denman remarked on the inconsistency of which the framers of these resolutions would be guilty, if they left the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland with a less salary than one of the puisne judges of England.

The amendment was negatived without a division; and all the resolutions were thus carried.

Colonel Bagwell presumed, after the speeches he had heard, that there was a general feeling in the house that the salary of the Chief Justice of Ireland was much too low. He had now to express a hope that his Majesty's Ministers would not refuse to inform the house whether they would object to consider the propriety of raising the salaries of the Chief Justice, the Judges, and the Bench of Ireland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had already intimated that he did not mean to preclude himself, if he should see fit to do so, from bringing the case of the Chief Justice of Ireland under the consideration of the house. It was to observed, however, that the cases of the chief justices of the two countries were not at all alike in some respects. To the office in Ireland there were no saleable places attached; and fees, he believed, had been abolished in the same department. But certainly the case of the Irish judges was entitled to consideration; and whatever grounds were applicable in the one case, as well as in the other, would have their due weight with His Majesty's Government, whenever the subject might be brought forward.

Mr. Rice we understood to express himself as favourable to the suggestion of the hon. member for Tipperary.

Sir Charles Forbes remarked that the case of the Scotish bench was not less entitled to consideration. The Lord President of Scotland had but 4.000l a year.

The house then resumed, and the report was orderded to be received to-morrow.

COTTON-MILLS.

Mr. Hobhouse moved the second reading of the cotton-mills' regulation bill.

Mr. Hornby objected to the bill on account of the interference it went to effect in the apportionment of labour. It was proposed by this bill to reduce the hours of working at present assigned to the children by one-twelfth. At present they laboured in the mills twelve hours on each of the six days of the working week; and this bill went to reduce the twelve to eleven hours. But it was to be observed, that if they reduced the labour of the children, they must reduce that of adults too; so intimately were their labours connected with, and dependent on, each other. The consequence of this alteration and reduction of the hours of labour was a diminution in the value of the total annual production of two millions and half per annum. (Hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by stating that he should move as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. Hobhouse observed, that in 1819 Sir Robert Peel had in fact introduced into the house the very same bill as this; and the then Secretary of State for the Home Department described it as being perfectly ridiculous to say that the object which it was to effect was an interference with the apportionment of labour by the masters. Now his (Mr. Hobhouse's) desire was, simply, to carry into effect that excellent statute which had long been most shamefully avaded; but he should introduce a clause, on this occasion, to compel the attendance of parties before the magistrates. His hon. friend (the member for Preston) had told them, that there would be a diminution if the bill now before them were to pass, of two millions and a half in the annual production; but would they allow any considerations of this kind to interfere with a question that involved the health, and the comforts, and the happiness of so many children? (Hear.) Those benevolent masters who, with a noble feeling superior to all considerations of their own peculiar interest, had petitioned Parliament in favour of the same object as that contemplated by this bill, had candidly stated, that the increase of machinery furnished increased temptation to the masters of mills to employ children over the hours limited by the act. As to the interference complained of, there were already various acts of Parliament in which a similar principle was recognized. There were acts, for example, to limit the hours of labour of shipwrights' apprentices in Dublin; and yet Irish children, he believed, were quite as strong as those of Manchester. With regard to the medical evidence that had been furnished before a committee, and on which some gentlemen had relied as proving that 72 hours' labour during the week, or 12 hours per day, was not too much for a child; what weight could the house attach to the testimony of witnesses, one of whom, a medical gentleman, being asked whether he thought a child could keep standing, without prejudice to her health, on her legs, for 23 hours successively, had answered "That may be a matter of doubt!" ("Hear, hear," and a lough.) Another question was, whether the being pent up in rooms, in a temperature of 30 degrees, and inhaling the flough or flew of the cotton, would not prove injurious to the lungs and the health of children. The answer was "That they might expectorate it." And to another question whether such constant expectoration, during so many hours, would not affect the constitution of the individuals. the reply was in the negative! The hon. gent. after stating that the children in these mills, with the exception of those employed by the member for Preston, and a few others, were now worked twelve hours and a half in the day; and, under pretence of cleaning the machinery, &c. frequently detained within, even for the short intervals at which, while Sir Robert Peel's bill was an operative one, they used to get out in the open air. The effect of that little indulgence, even, was apparent at that time in their improved looks and condition. As for the losses of the cotton, or any other trade, in a case like this, he would rather give up the trade itself altogether, than continue a system that was at once cruel and injurious to the children.

Mr. Peel felt himself in a situation in which he could neither entirely support the original motion nor soncur in the amendment. He was favourable to the clause proposed by the hon. member for Westminster, for compelling the attendance of parties before the magistrates; but that hon. gentleman's own speech had borne testimony to the efficiency of Sir Robert Peel's bill. Why not, then, seck to make that operative? If the magistraties could not make the parties who might be complained of to come before them for their award between them, the clause now suggested would answer the purpose of compelling them to do so. In short, let the existing bill be allowed full operation; and, as it seemed to him, the object of the hon. gentleman would be attained.

Mr. W. Smith replied in detail to the objections that had been taken against the bill now before the house; and was ready to furnish the most convincing proofs that the act which had been just alluded to had been most shamefully evaded. He should support the motion; but was pleased to find, from the speech of the right hon. gentleman opposite, that he should most likely have an opportunity in a committee to express himself more fully on this question.

Mr. Tulk supported the bill.

Mr. G. Philips said, that the whole course of his experience induced him to believe that this bill would in no degree improve the condition of the labourers. He sontended, that those persons who were acquainted with the management of cotton-factories were much better able to judge of what regulation were fit to be adopted than those who knew nothing about the practical effect of the existing laws. The provisions of Sir Robert Peel's act had been evaded in many respects; and it was now in the power of the workmen to ruin many individuals by enforcing the penalties for children working beyond the hours limited by that act. He was satisfied that the condition of the people working in the factories was much better than that of persons who worked out of them. He had heard only this morning that the weavers did not receive more than one-third of the wages paid to the persons in factories and the latter were besides provided with more convenient and wholesome places to work in. It would be well to limit the hours of children's working, if it were possible; but that was not possible without limiting the labour of adults; and the only effect of the measures now attempted would be to deprive the children of work altogether. He was satisfied that no such number of hours as had been asserted were ever used for the employment of children. The evasions of the acts which had already taken place had happened, it was true, in the least respectable mills, were the owners were wholly regardless of public opinion. It was a greet mistake to suppose that the labourers of Lancashire were under the domination of their masters, or that they had no will of their own. The effect of this and and similar acts of legislation would be to keep up a spirit of hostility between the masters and the men. They had already produced this effect. The hon. gent. concluded by saying, he thought this interference was extremely unadvisable. The sale and purchese of labour by the workmen and their employers ought to be left wholly unrestricted. The best thing that could be done to effect this object would be to repeal all that had been enacted on this subject.

Sir. F. Burdett said, that he could not but feel the deepest commiseration for the situation of the poor children who were the chief objects of this measure. He agreed with his hon. friend who spoke last that no legislative interference ought to take place in merely commercial transactions; and that the sale of labour by the workman, and the purchase of it by the master, should be left wholly to their own operation. But this did not apply to the subject before the house. His hon. friends, and others, who like him were connected with the manufactories, did not like to be interfered with; and yet they could not deny that before the passing of Sir Robert Peel's act, the gratest abuse existed in the manufactories. (Hear, hear.) The result of that act had been to bette the condition of all who were employed in them. But even allowing all that his hon. friend had said in its fullest extent, still there was an end to his principle altogether as applied to children. It could not upon any gronnds be pretended that these helpless beings should be sacrificed to the avarice and cupidity of their unfeelings parants, and of those by whom their labour was purchased. Those parants, whatever their right might be to receive the profits of their children's labour, had no right to sell them. We heard of slavery abroad, but he had never heard any such instance of overworking as had been published with respect to the labour of the children in the cotton manufactories. These wretched little beings were in many instances employed, day after day, for more than 12 hours at a time. Why, had any man a horse that he could think of putting to

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such toil? (Hear, hear.) It was shocking to humanity, and it became still more odious when it was considered that these children, if they chanced to be overpowered by sleep, were beaten by the spinners until they awoke and resumed their labour. If these representations were true—and they remained as yet uncontradicted—it was impossible to imagine any case which called more loudly for the interferance of the legeslature. Whatever the house might resolve to do with respect to dult workmen, the situation and the suffering of the children required to be immediately provided for. He would not, since it was not intended to offer any opposition to the bill in its present stage, detain the house any longer; but he could not resist the first opportunity for expressing the strong feeling he had on this subject, and his earnest desire that children should no longer be treated in this inhuman manner. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PHILIPS explained.

Sir P. MUSGRAVE protested against the bill as a needless interferance. Still he had no objection to vote for that clause which tended to enforce the provisions of Sir Robert Peel's act.

Dr. LUSHINGTON pur it to the house, whether they were not called upon to support a bill which provided that no person under the age of 16 years should be employed for more than 11 hours and a half in every day. The common feelings of humanity must prompt avery man to put an end to the revolting system of slavery which at present exsited in the cotton-manufactories Adult, migh be permitted to do as they would but he would never consent that children should be devoted to labours which unfitted them for the exercise of the duties of their more mature years, and in many instances brought on an early death.

Mr. J. SMITH supported the bill.

Mr. EVANS, as a proprietor of a large manufactory, acknowledged that there was much in the present system which required amendmentr He did not think that the manufacturers would be losers if the hours of labour were shortened, because the children would be able to pursue their work with greater activity than at present.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

COUNTY COURTS' BILL.

On the motion of Lord ALTHORP, the above bill was re-committed.

His Lordship proposed a clause, as we understood, to extend the jurisdiction of the Marshalsca Court which was agreed to.

Some verbal amendments were then agreed to, and, tbe bill was was ordered to be read a third time.

IRISH BANKERS' BILL.

Mr. BROGDEN brought up the report on the above bill.

Sir G. HILL proposed a clause, to allow the appointment of agents by any of the societies or co-partnerships under the bill.---Agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The report on the Scotch small debts bill was brought up, and agreed to.

The other orders of the day being disposed of, the house adjourned at HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

GAZETTE PRESS.